53.6
381
1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 3, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

LITTLE ROCK HOSPITAL
CONTRACT IS AWARDED

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas, to Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen, and Erhart, Eickenbaum and Rauch, two Little Rock firms, the War Department announced today. This is a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital.

The new hospital will be erected on a plot of about 18 acres within the corporate limits of Little Rock. Located just north of Roosevelt Road, it is bounded by Scott and Sherman streets.

Work on plans and specifications will be started immediately.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af D(except Do), G, K, L, La, N.
10:15 AM

99045

COOKE BUSINESS FORMS, INC
DANVILLE, IL (217) 446-5711

Q. 353.6
U38
1946 STU

CALL NO.

LOC. STK

NO.

○ RUSH

○ SER. REC. RTG.

○ BOUND BEFORE

○ NOT BOUND BEFORE

○ VOL. IS COMPT.

CEASED WITH

MISSING ITEMS:

RETN. FOR COMMERCIAL BINDING ○

OTHER

DATE-IN 12/23/92 | DATE-OUT

War Dept
Immediate Release

○ RARE, SCARCE, — HANDLE CAREFULLY

○ PAMPHLET
- ○ W/POCKET

○ LOOSELEAF

○ PAD BINDS
- ○ REGULAR
- ○ PAD FOR LOC.
- ○ L.U.M.

○ INSERT

○ MAKE POCKET

○ TREAT LEATHER

○ C.C. SHEETS

○ DISINFECT

○ BOOK REPAIRS
- ○ GLUE HINGES
- ○ REHANG
- ○ POKE IN
- ○ HALF BACK
  - ○ SAVE SPINE
- ○ COMPLETE BIND
  - COLOR _____
- ○ SEW: Tape, cords

○ PAPER CONSERVATION WORK
- ○ WASH ○ DEACIDIFY
- ○ MEND: PP, SIGNATURES, MAPS
- ○ MEND: ARCHIVAL TAPE, HEAT TISSUE, JAPANESE PAPER
- ○ MOUNT: CHARTEX, PAPER, CLOTH
- ○ ENCAPSULATE

○ CONTAINERS
- ○ FOLDING STORAGE CONTAINER A
- ○ FOLDING STORAGE CONTAINER B
- ○ CLOTH BOX

GAMMON-1982

q 353.6
Un 38i
copy 1

q 353.6
Un 38i
1946 S-D

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 3, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

SWANK OCT 28 '49

WAC CLERICAL SCHOOL WILL TRAIN PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

An 8-weeks clerical course for Women's Army Corps personnel opens today at the Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Virginia. Colonel Westray Battle Boyce, director of the Women's Army Corps will address the 150 enlisted women students and open the school officially.

Graduates of the course will be assigned to overseas theaters to fill current clerical shortages in overseas requisitions. The school, open to Wacs other than stenographers and typists who have a clerical aptitude, will offer retraining opportunities to many Wacs, such as medical technicians, whose present skills did not offer opportunities for overseas service.

"The added specialist training," emphasized Colonel Boyce, "will also offer these Wacs broader professional opportunities when they return to civilian life."

More than 2,000 Wacs were requested by the European and Pacific theaters, and the Caribbean Defense Command recently and shipments will be completed in October.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, WAC.
10:00 AM

f 353.6
Un 38
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 5, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GENERAL WEDEMEYER NAMED
TO HEAD SECOND ARMY

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, until recently commander of Nanking Headquarters Command in China, has been appointed Commander of the Second Army, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, announced today. He succeeds Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, who is awaiting retirement.

Major General Manton S. Eddy, who was Deputy Commander under General Simpson, will continue in that assignment.

Youngest U. S. wartime theater commander, Lieutenant General Wedemeyer was, at 48, Commanding General of the China Theater of Operations.

Born in Omaha, Nebraska, July 9, 1896, he was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918, being commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

Following completion of a two-year course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was attached to the German War College for two years, the first United States officer to study there after World War I.

Brought to Washington in 1940, General Wedemeyer was later instrumental in planning the overall strategy of World War II, as a member of the War Department General Staff's Plans Group, War Plans Division, which was later changed to the Operations Division in March 1942.

Named Chief of the Strategy and Policy Section, Operations Division in 1942, he attended major conferences on Allied Strategy.

Joining the Southeast Asia Command, he participated in the Cairo meeting of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, and also served as an Operations Division Observer for the War Department during the initial landings of Allied troops in Sicily.

MORE

He became deputy Chief of Staff of the Southeast Asia Command in October 1943 and the year following was named Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in the China Theater, and Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, serving in that capacity until June of 1946. During the two months prior to returning to the U. S., General Wedemeyer was on duty as Commanding General, Nanking Headquarters Command.

General Wedemeyer holds the Distinguished Service Medal awarded for service as Chief of the Strategy Section, which formed the plans for the successful prosecution of the war on all fronts. For his performance of duty with the Southeast Asia Command, he received an oak leaf cluster, to the DSM.

His foreign awards include: China's The White Sun and Blue Sky; the British Commander of the Bath and the Southern Cross of Poland.

General Simpson, who led the victorious Ninth Army into Germany, in retiring concludes a brilliant military career with the permanent rank of Lieutenant General.

The 58-year-old veteran Infantryman was chairman of the "Simpson" Board whose recommendations for a reorganization of the War Department were put into effect June 11. Under this reorganization, the U. S. was divided into six army areas and the old Service Commands abolished.

A native of Weatherford, Texas, he was graduated from the Military Academy and appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1909. Serving in both World Wars his Ninth Army was at one time the largest single command in the United States military history.

General Simpson and his wife, Ruth, have their permanent residence in Fort Worth, Texas.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except DO), MA, N, T, Y.
4:15 P.M.

U.n. 381
Cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 5, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

QUARTERMASTER RETURNS WAREHOUSE
SPACE TO PRIVATE USE

Since the peak of depot activity during the war the Quartermaster Corps has released to private use a total of 10,297,000 square feet of commercial and leased warehouse space, the War Department announced. This represents 87 percent of the maximum of commercial and leased space utilized.

On November 30, 1945, the Quartermaster Corps was occupying 11,799,000 square feet of space in warehouses other than its own. This consisted of 6,862,000 square feet of commercial space throughout the country and 4,937,000 square feet of leased warehouse space. Since then 5,752,000 square feet of commercial space and 4,545,000 square feet of leased warehouse space have been released.

The major part of the commercial space still retained is being utilized for storage of materials acquired by the War Assets Administration and the Department of Agriculture. When these missions are accomplished it is the intention of the Quartermaster Corps to confine its storage within the regular depots.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
10:15 A.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 2 0 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 6, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

TALLAHASSEE VA HOSPITAL
CONTRACT IS AWARDED

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Tallahassee, Florida, to Steward and Skinner, and Maurice H. Connell and Associates, the War Department announced today. The two firms will handle the contract as a joint venture, being assisted by James E. Edmunds, Jr., hospital consultant. All are of Miami, Florida.

The Tallahassee hospital is a 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital and will be located on what is known as the T. B. Byrd property just north of the city limits. This tract is rectangular in shape, contains about twenty-five acres and is bounded on the north by Tharp Street.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
1:45 P.M.

q 353.6
Vn38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 6, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

OHIO RIVER ENGINEER DIVISION
MOVES TO CINCINNATI

Headquarters of the Ohio River Division, Corps of Engineers, was relocated today at 309 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, from its former office at Columbus, Ohio.

The move is, in a sense, a homecoming for the Division which was located in Cincinnati before the war. It was moved to Columbus for military reasons which ended on VJ Day.

The Division has charge of U.S. Engineer works in the Ohio River Valley. It is composed of five Districts located at Cincinnati, Ohio; Huntington, West Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Colonel Beverly C. Dunn is Division Engineer.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
12:00 Noon

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 6, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

36th DIVISION OBSERVES THIRD
SALERNO LANDINGS ANNIVERSARY

The third anniversary of the 36th Infantry Division's landings on the beaches of Salerno, Italy, will be observed by members of the division's association during a three-day reunion, September 7 to September 9 at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas. Brigadier General L. Miller Ainsworth of the Texas National Guard, who served as a lieutenant colonel with the division, is president of the association.

General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, and now the Army Ground Forces commander of the Fourth Army, has been invited to be a guest of honor at the "Remember Salerno" luncheon meeting at 1:30 P.M., Sunday, September 8. The general's son, a captain in the U. S. Merchant Marine, was wounded while commanding a transport landing troops at Salerno.

The program also includes a Victory Ball the evening of September 7; memorial services Sunday morning, September 8 followed by a barbecue on the Casa Manana grounds that evening; and a business session to officially close the convention Monday noon, September 9.

Members of the association include veterans of the 36th Infantry Division who fought in World War I as well as World War II.

The 36th was organized at Camp Bowie, Texas, in July 1917 from units of the National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma. During World War I, the division is credited with freeing Rheims, France, capturing 813 prisoners and confiscating German materiel valued at $10,000,000. It participated in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel operations.

In World War II, its most bitter fighting was in Italy. After the landing at Salerno the 36th had engagements along the Rapido River, at Cassino, Anzio and Rome. Its second amphibious landing was in southern France, and it later pushed on to reach the heart of Germany by the war's end. Following cessation of hostilities in Europe, the 36th Division remained until November 1945 in Germany as an occupational unit.

On its return to the United States, it was inactivated at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, in December 1945.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), N.
4:15 P.M.

f 353.6
Un 381
Cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 13 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 7, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE
POLICY COMMITTEES TO MEET

The recently appointed War Department General Staff Committees on National Guard and Reserve Policy will convene for their first meeting on September 9, 1946, in Washington, D. C., at the call of the Secretary of War for the purpose of studying problems involving matters pertaining to the development of the reserve components of the postwar Army, and to report to him their recommendations.

The Committee on National Guard Policy consists of six officers of the National Guard of the United States appointed by the Secretary of War from a list of eligibles recommended by the governors of the various states and by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, together with six Regular Army officers from the various divisions of the War Department General Staff.

The Committee on Reserve Policy consists of six Reserve officers from various sections of the country and the six Regular Army officers mentioned above.

On matters of common interest to the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserve Corps, the two Committees combine and sit as an eighteen-member group.

Following are members of the General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy and terms for which they were appointed:

Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer, Hartford, Connecticut, one year; Brigadier General Norman E. Hendrickson, Minneapolis, Minnesota, two years; Brigadier General Alexander G. Paxton, Greenville, Mississippi, two years; Brigadier General Henry C. Evans, Baltimore, Maryland, three years; Colonel Russell Y. Moore, Stratford, Connecticut, one year; Colonel H. Miller Ainsworth, Luling, Texas, three years.

The General Staff Committee on Reserve Policy:

Major General Carl R. Gray, Jr., St. Paul, Minnesota, three years; Major General Edward P. Curtis, Rochester, New York, one year; Major General Edward W. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia, three years; Brigadier General Hanford MacNider, Mason City, Iowa, one year; Colonel Charles H. E. Scheer, Rockville Centre, New York, two years; Colonel John H. Tucker, Shreveport, Louisiana, two years.

The following Regular Army officers, each representing a War Department General Staff Division, serve on both Committees:

Colonel Howard B. Kessinger, Colonel Maddrey A. Solomon, Colonel Charles W. Bicking, Colonel Edward J. O'Neill, Colonel Harold A. Twitchell, and Colonel Walter T. O'Reilly.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
4:15 P.M.

Un 381
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 13 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 9, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

J O I N T A R M Y - N A V Y R E L E A S E

ARMY AND NAVY TO FURNISH VEHICLES
AND DRIVERS FOR UN ASSEMBLY

Army, Navy and Marine Corps vehicles and drivers will be made available to United Nations personnel during the period the General Assembly is in session at New York City, it was announced today by the War and Navy Departments.

Approximately 225 light sedans and drivers will be furnished by the Army, and 125 vehicles and 175 men will be provided by the Navy and Marine Corps for an approximate six-week period beginning with opening of the Assembly.

Under terms of a contract negotiated between UN officials and representatives of the War and Navy Departments, fuel and upkeep costs and the expense involved in assigning military personnel to this special duty will be borne by UN.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
12:15 P.M.

Un381
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

September 9, 1946

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 13 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF BAND PRESENTS FIRST PROGRAM
IN NEW WEEKLY RADIO SERIES

First broadcast of "Holiday on Wings," a new radio program to be presented weekly by the 100-piece official Army Air Forces Band, was heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System network at 11:30 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, Monday.

The new half-hour program, which is to be broadcast each Monday, has succeeded "This Is Your Country," presented by the AAF Band over the Mutual Network for the past 26 weeks. In "This Is Your Country," which closed September 2, the Band played for a different state each week.

"Holiday on Wings" will honor outstanding holiday events in various parts of the nation and will pay mythical visits to leading resorts, fairs, and special organizations. Monday's opening program originated at the annual Reading, Pennsylvania, Fair.

In its second "Holiday on Wings" broadcast, September 16, the AAF Band will make a mythical trip to Coney Island, New York City seaside resort. Succeeding programs will include mythical journeys to the United Nations Organization, September 23; Missouri Day, September 30; the baseball World Series, October 7; the Harvest of Harmony at Grand Island, Nebraska, October 14; the Rodeo at Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 21, and the anniversary of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty in New York City, October 28. Other broadcasts are scheduled to follow.

The AAF Band, commanded and conducted by Major George S. Howard, of Reamstown, Pennsylvania, assisted by Warrant Officer Samuel Kurtz, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, has been well received by audiences and critics at its many appearances this summer. In Washington, D. C., where the Band has completed a series of 12 concerts on the steps of the National Capitol Building and has played several times at the Potomac Watergate, enthusiastic listeners have formed an organization known as the Prop Club, which now includes a number of AAF Band followers.

Unique among American military musical organizations in that it includes a symphony orchestra, the Band is a versatile organization which offers classical, martial and popular music.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:00 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 25 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 10, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

FULL WEATHER SERVICE PLANNED
FOR HAWAII-TO-CAIRO FLIGHT

Latest weather information and forecasts will be available at all times to the Army Air Forces Boeing B-29 Superfortress "Pacusan Dreamboat", now awaiting take-off on its forthcoming 10,000-mile flight from Hickam Field, Hawaii, to Cairo, Egypt.

Army Air Forces weathermen along the route of the giant aircraft will be checking conditions constantly. In addition, specially equipped B-29 "flying weather stations" will take off from Elmendorf Field, Anchorage, Alaska, to check the weather in advance of the "Pacusan Dreamboat" flight.

Several hours before the Superfortress arrives over northwest Europe, B-17 Flying Fortress "weather stations" now waiting at Meeks Field, Iceland, will take off and check the weather from Iceland north to assure the Hawaii-to-Cairo ship safe and speedy passage through cold autumn skies.

Colonel Clarence S. Irvine, Pilot of the "Pacusan Dreamboat", and his crew will receive special AAF weather forecasts throughout the course of their trip, giving wind and weather conditions which will be encountered and enabling the Superfortress to avoid anticipated tailwinds and areas of dangerous icing. For the past several weeks such route forecasts have been made at the Air Weather Service of the Air Transport Command in Washington, D. C., and sent to Hickam Field, as practice for the forthcoming flight and for the purpose of keeping Colonel Irvine and his crew briefed on possible weather to be encountered.

When the "Pacusan Dreamboat" passes north of 30 degrees, flying toward Alaska, its control, so far as weather is concerned, will pass to the AAF Weather Central at Elmendorf Field, Anchorage. AAF weathermen at that field will issue weather information and new up-to-the-minute forecasts to the Superfortress in flight. As the aircraft reaches the eastern coast of North America, the duty of watching the weather will pass to the AAF Weather Central at Narssaursuak, on the southern tip of Greenland. After the plane has passed Greenland, weathermen at Meeks Field, Iceland, will take up the task. Later the "Pacusan Dreamboat" will be aided by weathermen at Orly Field, Paris, at Rome, Italy, and finally at Cairo itself.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
10:30 A.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 25 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 10, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

CONFERENCE OF PROVOST MARSHALS
SCHEDULED FOR FORT SAM HOUSTON

Provost marshals of major Army commands throughout the country open a three-day meeting today at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with staff officers of The Provost Marshal General's Office for a three-day conference on present and future military police and related problems.

The conference, arranged by Brigadier General B. M. Bryan, The Provost Marshal General of the Army, is being held at The Provost Marshal General's School, commanded by Colonel George P. Hill, Jr., and located at Camp Bullis, a sub-camp of Fort Sam Houston.

High on the list of subjects to be discussed is a program intended to improve the off-post appearance and conduct of members of the Army. Other important matters on the agenda include military police town and train patrols, criminal investigations, apprehension of deserters, the Army Safety Program, and provost marshal problems arising from the recent internal reorganization of the Army.

The Provost Marshal General's School was selected as the scene of the conference in order to acquaint field provost marshals with its revised program for military police training in the interim and postwar Army. They will see several demonstrations, including military police tactics and use of the School's model village of "Maxville" to teach town patrol organization, and will inspect the School's Scientific Investigations Laboratory.

Members of General Bryan's Washington staff attending the conference will include Colonel Francis E. Howard, Chief, Military Police Division; Colonel A. C. Miller, chief, Provost Division; Major Jay A. Dasche', chief, Military Personnel Division; Captain D.W. Lain, Military Police Division; and Robert S. Holmes and J. E. Albertson, Safety Branch.

Army Area provost marshals attending will include Colonel John S. Roosma, First Army; Colonel Claud E. Stadtman, Second Army; Colonel Frederick S. Lee, Seventh Army; Colonel Erle O. Sandlin, Fourth Army; Colonel J. P. Holland, Fifth Army; Colonel John H. Pitzer, Sixth Army; and Lieutenant Colonel Keith L. Wade, Military District of Washington.

Colonel Joseph V. Dillon, air provost marshal, and other Air Forces provost marshals will also attend.

END

3:20 P. M.
Distribution: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), N.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 25 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 10, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

$9,316,000 IN CONSTRUCTION DEFERRED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Deferment of $9,316,000 in important Army construction, in recognition of the pressing need for civilian home building, is provided for under the War Department construction program for the 1947 fiscal year.

In compliance with a directive by Mr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, limiting Federal construction to critically needed facilities, the War Department proposed to postpone that much of its proposed building program until after April 1, 1947. The delay applies to construction in the United States and overseas.

The proposal was contained in a report submitted by the War Department to the OWMR Director today for his review and approval.

In a further move to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the building-limiting directive, plans have been made, contingent on OWMR sanction, to move ahead with a $44,965,000 schedule of essential construction to provide housing within posts, camps and stations in critical areas of the United States for military personnel and their families now living in over-crowded neighboring communities. A considerable amount of housing will thus be released to non-military home-seekers in these localities.

Under plans submitted in the report, the program will apply largely to conversion of excess troop barracks to on-post family quarters. Barracks conversion was decided upon because it requires only about 40 per cent of the materials and labor needed for new construction.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Lb, N.
3:30 P.M.

q 353.6
U ni38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

SEP 25 1946

September 10, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JOINT ARMY-NAVY RELEASE

SERVICE WOMEN AUTHORIZED TO WEAR
CIVILIAN CLOTHING OFF DUTY

President Truman has granted authority permitting the wearing of civilian clothing when off duty to women service personnel of the Army and the Navy, including the Nurse Corps, the War and Navy Departments announced today.

This action, which becomes effective September 20, 1946, will create no undue hardships in depleting available stocks of civilian clothing, War and Navy officials pointed out. Because of the small numbers of women involved, and also because the women's clothing supply is in less critical condition than the men's, the Civilian Production Administration has stated that there is no objection to permitting the off duty wearing of civilian clothing by women in the military services.

It is estimated that by October the women's strength of both the Army and the Navy will be 23,000. Of this total, 15,000 will be serving with the Army, and 8,000 with the Navy.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
6:30 p.m.

25-96586

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

BODIES OF 5 WHO DIED IN JUGOSLAVIA
TO BE HONORED ON ARRIVAL TOMORROW

An Army transport plane bearing the bodies of five American airmen who died when their plane was shot down over Jugoslavia last August 19 will arrive at the Air Transport Command terminal, Washington National Airport, Thursday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock, the War Department announced today. The plane left Rome at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

A brief and simple ceremony will take place at the airport. Representatives of the State Department, the Chief of Staff and the Army Air Forces will be present to meet the plane.

A guard of honor will render the customary salutes to the bodies at the airport and will immediately accompany hearses bearing the coffins to the Receiving Chapel at Arlington Cemetery, a final date for interment at Arlington has not yet been set.

The five men who perished in the airplane crash were Captain Richard H. Claeys, of St. Charles, Illinois, pilot; Captain Harold F. Schreiber, of New Albany, Indiana; Captain Blen H. Freestone, of Burley, Idaho; Corporal Matthew M. Comko, of Monessen, Pennsylvania, and Corporal Chester J. Lower, of Enfield, New Hampshire.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, N, E, Ea.
9:45 A.M.

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

KEY BOMBING SURVEY FIGURES
PRESENTED MEDALS FOR MERIT

Three key civilian members of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey today received from Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson the Medal for Merit accompanied by Presidential citations.

Recognition of the wartime contributions toward peace both in Europe and the Pacific by Franklin D'Olier, Basking Ridge, New Jersey; Paul H. Nitze, New York City and Washington, D. C., and Henry Clay Alexander, New York City, was given in a ceremony at the Secretary of War's Pentagon office.

Mr. D'Olier has served as Chairman of the Survey, Mr. Nitze as its Director in charge of the Equipment and Utilities Divisions and as acting chairman and vice-chairman on occasion, and Mr. Alexander as Vice-Chairman and Executive Director. All are credited with material contributions to victory through their study and reports on the effects of strategic bombing of the enemy.

The Medal for Merit is the highest civilian award in the power of the President, whose citation of Mr. D'Olier follows:

"FRANKLIN D'OLIER, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States from October 19, 1944 to March 31 1946. Mr. D'Olier, as Chairman of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, under high patriotic impulse and with great devotion to duty organized and directed the Survey so as to produce an expert and impartial study of the effects of the combined bomber offensive on the will and ability of Germany to continue the war, and to provide the War Department with information invaluable to the prosecution of the war against Japan and to the future planning of the national defense. His qualities of skill and judgment in the selection of personnel, the close contact he maintained with that personnel and with high military authorities of our own and Allied Nations, and the high plane on which operations were conducted under his direction, gave great prestige to the Survey both at home and abroad, and enabled it not only to attain its own objectives, but also to be of great value to various agencies of the United States and Allied Nations. At the request of the President of the United States, Mr. D'Olier continued as head of the Survey in conducting a similar mission on Japan, which was completed with equal success in a comparatively brief period. His conduct and achievements, his patriotic devotion and his complete disregard of personal convenience and safety in the service of his country reflect the highest credit upon himself and the government and people of the United States."

MORE

Mr. Nitze's citation follows:

"PAUL H. NITZE for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States from January 11, 1945, to March 31, 1946. Mr. Nitze, as a Director of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey in charge of the Equipment and Utilities Divisions and as Acting Chairman and Acting Vice-Chairman during the absences of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, with great ability and enthusiasm so directed and coordinated activities of the Survey in the European Theaters of operation as to produce results of great value in the prosecution of the war against Japan, the future planning of the national defense and the occupation and industrial control of Germany. With complete disregard of personal safety and comfort he took an active part in the supervision of field operations in the zone of the armies. He was one of those principally responsible for the correlation and analysis of data and the writing of the reports of the Survey. In the Pacific Theater operations of the Survey, he served as Vice-Chairman, organizing effectively the headquarters of the Survey in Tokyo, supervising field activities,,and taking a prominent part in all work of the Survey at the highest levels. He was also principally responsible for the Japanese reports of the Survey. Mr. Nitze's entire service has set an example of initiative, resourcefulness and hard work which have contributed to a major extent, to the successful attainment of the Survey's objectives. His conduct and achievements reflect the highest credit upon himself and the government and people of the United States."

Mr. Alexander's citation:

"HENRY CLAY ALEXANDER, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States. Mr. Alexander as Vice-Chairman and Executive Director of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey from October 24, 1944, to March 31, 1946, coordinated the policies and directed the European operations of the Survey so as to produce results of great importance to the national defense. His example in time and effort expended in the work of the Survey was a constant inspiration to both military and civilian personnel, and the close contact he kept with all field operations, often under difficult and dangerous conditions, did much to prevent overlapping and omissions in the Survey's activities. Through report and counsel he contributed immeasurably to the prosecution of the war against Japan, and his work also contributed greatly to the easing of the task of those concerned with the military occupation and industrial control of Germany. He was principally responsible for the overall report of the Survey, one of the highest regarded of all post-hostility documents. During the Pacific Theater operations of the Survey, on his own time and with great patriotic devotion, he gave guidance and counsel to the Survey and assisted in writing the final reports. His conduct and achievements reflect the highest credit upon himself and the government of the United States."

Among those who witnessed the presentation ceremony were M. D'Olier's son Franklin D'Olier Jr., and daughters, Mrs. Richard Reeve and Mrs. Esty Stowell; Mrs. Nitze and Mrs. Alexander, and high-ranking Army and Navy officers.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Citations.
5:00 P.M.

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE-6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

SECRETARY SYMINGTON
URGES UNIFICATION

Unification of the military services would give this nation maximum security at minimum cost, W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, told an aviation club luncheon at New York today.

Mr. Symington addressed a meeting of the Wing Clubs in the Hotel Biltmore in New York beginning at 12:15 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

Calling attention to the recent Senate Report on Pearl Harbor, which he said showed that much of the responsibility for that "tragic blot on our national honor" was the result of lack of Army-Navy coordination, the Assistant Secretary said:

"From the standpoint of inter-service coordination, cooperation, and mutual understanding, conditions today are worse than they were on that ill-fated December 7th."

He cited present points of bitter controversy, naming Trieste, Greece, the Dardanelles, and Yugoslavia, and admitted that "the overall picture is not encouraging."

Mr. Symington said observations during his recent round-the-world trip to inspect AAF installations had convinced him that man-made isolation was forever ended.

"Modern war has become total war," Mr. Symington declared. "Every phase of a nation's life becomes involved. Successful war requires united national effort.

"The battlefield phase of the last great war has ended. A group of nations have emerged victorious. But political, economic, and social wars continue to rage."

Mr. Symington expressed "every hope for and belief in" the future of the United Nations, but he warned that this nation must "insure the survival of our country" in the event of failure of the United Nations.

This could best be done, he maintained, by unification of the military services, with three coordinate services — the Army, Navy, and Air Forces — in one Department of National Defense under the control of a civilian Secretary of National Defense.

Mr. Symington concluded his address by insisting that, on the threshold of the atomic era, this nation could and must avoid the risk of destruction by scrapping a system of national defense which "on the face of it must be outmoded" and effecting unification of the services.

His address follows:

It is a pleasure to be with you today. With the Wings Club we feel at home. With you we have basic mutual interests - aviation and the security of our Nation.

In both of these broad fields there is much to be done to bring our national defense organization in line with modern requirements.

You are familiar with the problem facing us today in the field of national defense, the most serious aspect of which is the reorientation of our military structure.

General Spaatz has spoken to you in the past concerning the need for, and employment of, American air power. Therefore today we will confine ourselves to the broad field of national security in light of world events.

Our subject today is "UNITY AT HOME IN SUPPORT OF UNITY ABROAD."

No subject is more important to the future of the Air Forces. All of us recognize that fact. With every hope for, and belief in, the future of the United Nations, we nevertheless know that our country must remain strong, and are convinced that unification of the Services into a single department, with control at the top, will give maximum security at minimum cost.

Is it not interesting to consider that whereas here at home no necessary action or policy can be taken today by the Joint Chiefs of Staff without unanimous agreement of its four members, at this very moment we are demanding the elimination of just that type of operation from the international control of atomic energy?

Why shouldn't we have unity at home to support our demand for unity abroad? Can we afford in our national security a situation of loose coordination that we will not condone in our effort for international security?

The American people should make every effort to gain an understanding of the condition existing in the world today, because back of that condition lies our greatest problem; the problem of survival.

Is it not important that we fully appreciate the broad meaning of the term war?

In the broader sense, war embraces the economic, social and political fields as well as the battlefield. The battlefield is simply the ultimate expression of the inability of nations to settle their differences without strife.

Modern war has become total war. Every phase of a nation's life becomes involved. Successful war requires united national effort.

The battlefield phase of the last great war has ended. A group of nations have emerged victorious. But political, economic and social wars continue to rage.

Against this background of international argument and suspicion, the United Nations is struggling to bring law and mutual trust into the world.

The overall picture is not encouraging. Traditional problems of boundaries are points of bitter controversy - Trieste, Greece, China, the Dardanelles, Yugoslavia.

As one travels abroad today, and the vast destruction resulting from strategic bombing is observed, one becomes more than ever convinced that man-made isolation is forever ended.

Last week at Stuttgart, our Secretary of State announced, and I quote: "We have learned, whether we like it or not, that we live in one world, from which we cannot isolate ourselves."

The people of this Nation stand back of Mr. Byrnes' position. Never again will those advocates of isolation and appeasement be accepted in this country. Their type of thinking is as much part of the past as was the Maginot Line - that last and most modern attempt to render valid the concept of "defense through isolation."

The cost of the Maginot Line would purchase 4,000 B-29 aircraft, each capable of carrying an atomic bomb.

At Geneva last July we saw the empty halls of the League of Nations - that first attempt to achieve world rule by law. Today our heads and hearts are in another effort to establish an organization that will guarantee international peace. In such effort we are applying the lessons of the past war, are striving for unity throughout the world.

That is the international phase.

Now what must we do here in America in the event of failure of the United Nations to insure the survival of our country.

Last Spring at the request of the President, the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments submitted those points incident to unification on which they could agree; and those on which they could not. Four were in the latter category.

After studying the positions expressed in the two replies, the President then announced his decision on the four points of disagreement. In brief they were as follows:

1. There should be one Department of National Defense under the control of a civilian Secretary of National Defense.

2. There should be three coordinate services - the Army, Navy and Air Forces. The three services should be on a parity and should operate in a common purpose toward overall efficiency of the national defense under the control and supervision of the Secretary of National Defense.

3. Aviation: "The Air Force shall have the responsibility for the development, procurement, maintenance and operation of the military air resources of the United States with the following exceptions, in which responsibility must be vested in the Navy:

(1) Ship, carrier and water-based aircraft essential to Naval operations, and aircraft of the United States Marine Corps.

(2) Land-type aircraft necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to Naval forces and where the requirements cannot be met by normal air transport facilities.

(3) Land-type aircraft necessary for the training of personnel for the aforementioned purposes."

4. U. S. Marine Corps - There shall be as a constituent part of the Naval service a balanced Fleet Marine Force. The President then defines the mission of the Marine Corps, and goes on to say:

"There is no desire or intention to affect adversely the integrity of any of the services. They should perform their separate functions under the unifying direction, authority and control of the Secretary of National Defense. The internal administration of the three services should be preserved in order that the high morale and esprit de corps of each service can be retained."

Shortly after the War and Navy Departments were both so informed, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy wrote the President expressing their unqualified support of the stand taken by their Commander in Chief.

The Secretary of War stated in part:

"I believe the changes you outlined will provide an economical and effective organization for the military services and again pledge my wholehearted support, and that of the War Department, to carrying out its provisions. You can count upon us to furnish any assistance in any way that you may deem advisable."

In his letter, the Secretary of the Navy also said in part:

"You may be assured of my desire and that of Admiral Nimitz to cooperate with you fully in the effort to achieve the objectives of your program."

We will all agree such action was sound constitutional government in the American tradition; namely, two members of the President's official family assuring the Commander in Chief of the full support of themselves and their organizations in this his effort to unite the services.

Nevertheless, the basic aspect of true unification - control at the top - still awaits the action of the Congress. We are convinced the Congress will act promptly on this matter so vital to our security as soon as they return. In the meantime, however, our situation is a serious one indeed from the standpoint of joint agreement and joint planning.

The principal objectives of unification are synonomous with the time-honored principles of war, namely - unity of command - timely and clear decision - economy of effort - and ability to concentrate decisive force.

Surely experience of the past war emphasizes the necessity of adhering to these principles. They form the very basis of modern military organization.

Opponents of unification did not deny the wisdom of applying these principles in theaters of war and on the battlefield. They claimed, however, that the principle of unification applied everywhere except in the District of Columbia.

In the European Theater we were faced with a powerful opponent - Germany. Our Allied Forces, attacking from the West, were essentially unified under the command of General Eisenhower. His glorious campaign is a matter of record.

In the Pacific, we faced a relatively weak enemy - Japan. This latter country was engaged in a war of limited objective and her national economy was only one-tenth as strong as ours.

Unity of command in the Pacific was never achieved because representatives of our split defense organizations could not agree on an over-all commander.

In our geographic theaters facing Japan we therefore had separate commanders - MacArthur - Nimitz - Stilwell - and later Wedemeyer.

In the beginning of the war, the areas of responsibility were fairly distinct. But as the Japanese were forced inland toward their homeland, these areas gradually grew together and merged, leaving doubtful zones of responsibility, and requiring arbitrary divisions of authority.

Our failure in the Pacific to adhere to an established principle of war - that of unified command - stems directly from our failure to apply this principle of war to our highest command at home.

It is wise that we also examine the defense system of our former enemy, Japan, against whom our Army, Navy and Air Forces toiled on to a magnificent victory, since an organization operating under extreme pressure is more likely to expose its basic deficiencies than one operating under a lesser degree of pressure.

In general, the Japanese system corresponded to our present defense organization. It was composed of a separate army and a separate navy, each containing its own air arm.

Japanese admirals and generals were not usually on speaking terms. Over-all coordination was extremely difficult. Many joint committees were set up to control and coordinate the army and the navy, but they served mainly as a facade to hide the fact that real unity of command was conspicuously lacking.

Japan lost the war. In defeat, the basic weakness of her system looms large before us, whereas the same weakness of our system has been obscured by victory.

The Japanese failed to recognize the strategic revolution brought about by the advent of air power. They failed to recognize the need for overall unity of command.

The primary purposes of unification are:

To provide maximum security for the Nation.
To save money.

To eliminate wasted time and effort.
To provide unity of command.
To provide autonomy for the Air Forces, co-equal with other component forces, under a single head.

Unless the Air Forces are placed in a co-equal position with our Ground and Sea Forces, unless the Air Forces are given primary responsibility for developing, procuring, and operating land-based aircraft, our future ability to concentrate decisive air striking power in war may be fatally reduced.

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey, created by Presidential directive and headed by an able citizen , Franklin D'Olier, has recently published its final summary report.

As you know, the Survey was established for the purpose of conducting an impartial and expert study of the effects of our aerial attacks on Germany and Japan. Officials of the Survey were civilians.

I quote from the Survey report:

"The Congress of the United States is today considering legislation for the reorganization and integration of our military establishment. The Survey is of the opinion that the prompt passage of appropriate legislation is in the national interest."

The Survey goes on to say:

"The lessons of the Japanese war strongly support that form of organization which provides unity of command capable of clear and effective decision at the top. Within a department of common defense which provides unity of command, and is itself orientated in the air and new weapons, the Survey believes that, in addition to the Army and Navy, there should be an equal and coordinate position for a third establishment."

Recently members of the House Military Affairs Committee inspected our Pacific installations. Their observations sound a note of reality and spell a message fraught with grave warning. In substance, their report states that America is not profiting by known mistakes of the past.

Unification now proposed by the Commander in Chief is not a new proposal. It dates back to the War Between the States in the 1860's - an era when wars were fought only on the surface of the earth. Between World Wars I and II, however, with air power developing rapidly, no less than 60 bills were introduced in Congress to provide for unification of our armed forces.

Back in the days of our geographical isolation between two oceans, when wars were fought only on land and sea, our forefathers enacted a law which provided for two distinct defense organizations.

Decision to that end is understandable. At that time forces which operated on land and sea were distinct in nature. Highly coordinated teamwork was unnecessary.

Today the continuity of the air replaces the lines of discontinuity formerly imposed by mountain ranges and oceans. Military forces must now function as an integrated team. They must be developed and employed in keeping with a central strategy. They must be controlled by unity of command.

In the light of national experience and international developments, the time has long since passed for discussion and debate regarding the wisdom of applying a fundamental principle of war to our war organization.

We who believe in the urgent necessity of unification now call upon the people to support the adoption of this defense measure. Surely we all agree that unified command at this time transcends all political considerations and private interests.

On December 7, 1941 America was attacked without warning and suffered great loss, both in property and in lives.

The recently published Senate Report on Pearl Harbor, shows only too clearly how much of the responsibility for that tragic blot on our national honor was the result of lack of coordination between the Army and the Navy.

From the standpoint of inter-service coordination, cooperation, and mutual understanding, however, conditions today are worse than they were on that ill-fated December 7th.

If America should undergo another Pearl Harbor, with a comparable element of surprise, it will mean the simultaneous destruction of many, if not most, of our great cities and the probable end of our capacity to wage a war of retaliation against our aggressor.

In closing, may we ask that you ponder at length these points:

Why shouldn't this country strive for national security on the same basis it demands international security?

Why shouldn't we adopt an efficient overall defense set-up, with all the costly and unnecessary duplication, in order to give the taxpayer maximum national security at minimum expense?

Why should we pass on, without correction, to our children that uncoordinated and therefore fatal rivalry for position between the services which, as the impartial report of the Senate Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee shows only too clearly, had so much to do with the greatest failure of our defense organization?

In his widely quoted article, Professor Urey recently stated that the five

greatest inventions of man are: the use of fire; the wheel; the boat; the airplane; and atomic energy. On this basis, we have seen in our lifetime the advent of two of the greatest inventions of man.

Today, we are on the threshold of the atomic era, an age which may result in a great new civilization, or in the destruction of our present civilization.

As we stand on this threshold, why do we risk any chance of destruction, by passing on to posterity a system of national defense which on the face of it must be outmoded, because, although the greatest weapons of future warfare will be weapons of the air employing atomic energy, neither the aircraft nor atomic energy emerged until scores of years after the establishment of the present costly and obsolete system of dual military control.

How can this risk be avoided? The answer is clear - unification of the services under a single Department of National Defense.

- - - - - -

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, D , Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:00 Noon

f Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AGF OFFICERS
ORDERED OVERSEAS

Approximately 1,550 Army Ground Forces officers and warrant officers will be ordered overseas during October and November, Headquarters Army Ground Forces revealed today.

Forty percent of those selected are scheduled to arrive overseas replacement depots in October with the remaining 60 percent to follow in November.

Effecting regulars and category I volunteers primarily, the movement is in keeping with the War Department's announcement of establishing foreign service tours of standard length.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do), M, N, T.
12:25 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY RELEASES WORLD-WIDE
VENEREAL DISEASE FIGURES

Two-tenths of one per cent or one of every 500 U. S. Army troops throughout the world were admitted to hospitals for treatment of venereal disease during the average week in July, 1946, the War Department announced today.

A breakdown in the over-all figure gives the following rates for areas in which American troops were serving during the average week in July, 1946:

The United States--one-tenth of one per cent or one out of every one thousand troops.

The European Theater--five-tenths of one per cent or one out of every 200 troops.

The Western Pacific Area--three-tenths of one per cent, or one out of every 333 troops.

Total overseas rate--four-tenths of one per cent, or one out of every 250 troops.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Me, N.
3:00 P.M.

f 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

NEW ASSIGNMENTS FOR SIX
GENERAL OFFICERS IN AGF

New assignments for six general officers of the Army Ground Forces were announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

Major General S. LeRoy Irwin, Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has been appointed commanding general, V Corps, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, replacing Major General Orlando Ward, who has assumed command of the Replacement and School Command.

Major General Robert B. McClure, who recently returned from the China Theater, has joined Headquarters, Second Army, Baltimore, Maryland; while Major General Clarence A. Martin, formerly G-3 (Training), Headquarters Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois, and Brigadier General Crump Garvin, formerly Chief of Staff, XXIV Corps in the Pacific Theater, have been assigned to Headquarters, Seventh Army, Atlanta, Georgia.

Brigadier General Homer W. Kiefer, former commander of the War Department Personnel Center, Fort Lewis, Washington has been assigned as G-3, Fifth Army.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do) M, N, T.
Personnel

2:45 P.M.

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73270 and 74454

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF TO REOPEN
PILOT TRAINING

Pilot training will be reopened in the Army Air Forces October 15 with a quota of 575 officers in the first class, AAF Headquarters announced today.

Over 250 qualified applicants in the Air Training Command are awaiting assignment to the first class.

The Personnel Procurement Branch has an additional 325 applicants to complete the quota. This group will go to San Antonio Military Training Center to attempt qualification in the stanine tests.

Primary and basic flight training of the class will be conducted at Randolph Field, Texas. The advanced phase will be at Williams Field (Phoenix), Arizona for single engine pilots and at Enid (Oklahoma), Army Air Base for multi-engine pilots.

Only AAF officers on duty in the United States are eligible for pilot training at this time.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:45 P.M.

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

VETERANS OF NINTH ARMORED DIVISION
FORMING A DIVISION ASSOCIATION

Veterans of the Ninth Armored Division, the first American combat unit to cross the Rhine, are forming a division association, it was announced today at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces.

Since a complete roster of former division members is not available, the association is urging veterans of the Ninth Armored to send their names and present addresses to Captain Louis Gelling, acting secretary, whose address is Headquarters, Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, T.
10:45 A.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

SEP 2 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

THIRD ARMORED DIVISION
GAINS RADIO SHOW SALUTE

The Third Armored Division which claims the distinction of being the first unit to fire on German soil will be saluted on the September 20 broadcast of "Division Diary", War Department Army Ground Forces radio program.

Captain Hugh Curry will direct the United States Army Band in a varied program of popular and semi-popular music.

"Division Diary", broadcast every Friday morning at 11:30 over the Mutual Broadcasting System, tells the battle story of an outstanding combat division each week.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N,
10:45 A.M.

D0 n38r
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 12, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

GENERAL PERSHING'S 86th BIRTHDAY
TO BE CELEBRATED TOMORROW

The President of the United States, Secretary of War Patterson, and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, United States Army, are joining thousands of World War I comrades-in-arms, friends and admirers throughout the world in extending birthday congratulations to General of the Armies John J. Pershing, who tomorrow is celebrating his eighty-sixth birthday at Walter Reed General Hospital, where the World War I commander has been residing during the past few years.

President Truman plans to visit the General personally during the early afternoon. Mr. Patterson, in extending his felicitations, wrote:

"On the occasion of your 86th birthday, it is a personal honor and privilege to express to you in behalf of the War Department the heartfelt admiration and esteem of all who have looked to your example in the exigencies of world crisis.

"Your leadership of our Army in the first World War and the selflessness of your counsel and guidance in the uneasy cessation of hostilities that followed is a striking testimonial to a personal epic of faithful service.

"May the reward for your endeavors be in a wealth of happy returns, not only in this birthday but every day in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Secretary of War"

General Eisenhower, before leaving for Kansas to attend the funeral of his mother who died Wednesday, wrote General Pershing, congratulating him, saying:

"It is a happy moment for me to join your legion of other friends and admirers wishing you well as you observe this milestone of an illustrious career.

"Your birthday anniversary brings to mind the native military greatness which flourished under your leadership of the American Expeditionary Forces and provided the schooling which was to be a source of victory in the second defeat of aggression.

MORE

"Our country will never forget your unswerving support of a strong national defense as a means of ensuring our security. The soundness of your logic and foresight is magnified in application to our present world responsibilities.

"May continued happiness be yours throughout the year and may your next birthday witness new progress in our quest of peace and brotherhood among all men.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER"

Officials of Walter Reed Hospital, in reporting the General's physical condition, indicated that the stamina and vigor which carried his erect person through many years of a long and active military career are standing with him in his fight to win over the illness which nearly cost him his life about eight years ago. The General, because of his interesting career and great service to the nation has become a legendary figure in our country's military annals and his life is used to exemplify the standards by which young military personnel might pattern their own lives.

Born in Laclede, Missouri, John J. Pershing was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1886 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry. Through the years, he was promoted by rank, successively, to his present rank of General of the Armies to which he was appointed on September 3, 1919.

During his service, he participated in campaigns against the Apache and Sioux Indians in the last decade of the 19th century and later aided in the round-up of the Cree Indians in the Northwestern States and their return to Canada. During that same period he was a professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, and later served as Assistant Instructor of Tactics at the United States Military Academy, leaving that duty at his own request to sail for Cuba with the 10th Cavalry, and serving with distinction in the Santiago campaign.

Subsequently, he saw service in the Philippines in various capacities and had charge of Moro affairs, participating in many operations against the Moros. Years later, he was to achieve pacification of the lawless tribes and established civil government among them.

In 1905, he served as a Military Attache in Japan and during the Russian-Japanese War he was an accredited observer with the Japanese Army. In 1915, he served on the Mexican Border, entering Mexico in command of the Punitive Expedition on March 15, 1916, and remaining there until February 1916.

President Wilson designated General Pershing to lead the American Forces in the first World War on May 26, 1917, and he sailed for Europe two days later to lead our Armies to victory during the months which followed. He returned to the United States on September 8, 1919, and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army on July 1, 1921, serving in that post until his retirement for age on September 13, 1924.

MORE

Through the years following his retirement, he has aided the nation in many ways, serving as an Ambassador for President Coolidge to represent the United States in Peru during the Centennial of the Battle which marked the end of Spanish domination in South America, and also on various commissions in both the United States and abroad.

In honor of his services, he has been awarded many decorations from nations throughout the world and has received numerous honorary degrees from colleges and universities, both here and in foreign countries.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
5:00 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 13, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ENGINEER CORPS TO CLOSE
WARTIME BALTIMORE OFFICE

Furthering its program of organizational economy, the Corps of Engineers will close out its wartime Middle Atlantic Division Office in Baltimore, Maryland November 1, and will merge that headquarters' functions with those of the North Atlantic Division office in New York City, the War Department announced today.

The Baltimore division was created during the war to supplement the activities of the New York Division and District offices and the South Atlantic Division at Atlanta, Georgia.

Lieutenant General R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, said that the closing of the Middle Atlantic Division would not affect the operation of the Baltimore District Engineer Office. A similar district office at Syracuse, New York, will be closed out, however, and Colonel John S. Seybold, present District Engineer at Syracuse, will become District Engineer at Baltimore.

The Baltimore District will be further augmented by a Historical Branch, which will prepare the Engineer phases of the War Department's history of World War II.

It is expected that unification of the Middle and North Atlantic Divisions and the Baltimore and Syracuse Districts will increase effectiveness of flood control in the Susquehanna River Valley. Northern areas now under Syracuse will be taken over by the Buffalo and New York Districts.

The merger is the fourth of its kind in the Engineer's economy program. Already, District offices at Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts, have been incorporated in the New England Division office at Boston, and the District Office at San Antonio, Texas has been discontinued and its functions taken over by the Galveston District.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do). M, N.
1:30 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop.1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 13, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY SAFETY COURSE
OPENS AT N. Y. U.

Eliot V. Parker, War Department Safety Director, will go to New York City next Monday (16 September) to open the first in a series of university courses to train administrators for the peacetime Army Safety Program, the War Department announced today.

The first class, at New York University, has an enrollment of 25 officers and key civilians from major Army commands. They will study basics of accident prevention and safety program administration, including practical field work at Fort Jay, New York, and at the New York Port of Embarkation.

Attending the three-week course will be safety directors of several of the Armies, Air Forces major commands, and technical services.

Three similar three-week courses will be held at New York University through next January, and will be followed by three six-week advanced courses at the same institution. In addition, a series of three courses of three weeks each is scheduled for Northwestern University, starting early in December, to provide comprehensive training in motor vehicle safety and traffic control for provost marshals, transportation officers, and personnel specializing in motor vehicle safety.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
1:10 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 13, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

LIBERTY SHIPS, USED BY JAPS,
REPATRIATED ON WEST COAST

Repatriation of the fleet of Liberty ships turned over to the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers last Fall for operation by the Japanese Government in the return of its troops and nationals from Pacific areas to the homeland began this week with the arrival at San Francisco and Seattle Ports of Embarkation of 11 vessels of "Block A" of the movement, the War Department announced today.

Advices from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo indicate that at least 100 Liberties are to be brought back to be decommissioned by the Army Transportation Corps at the two west coast Ports of Embarkation and turned over to the U. S. Maritime Commission for future disposition.

On their voyage to the United States, the Liberties are manned by Japanese crews who will assist in the decommissioning and then return to Japan on barracks ships which will accompany each block.

At the San Francisco and Seattle Ports of Embarkation, the Water Divisions will take over the vessels on arrival and will supervise removal of all Army property. The technical service branches of each Port will assist in reclaiming property of their individual fields. Specially assigned interpreters will assist the staff and work forces in their contacts with the Japanese crews. The first two blocks of ships will be returned empty to this country.

Except for emergencies, such as sickness or accident, the Japanese will remain aboard their ships until transferred to the barracks ships. They will be returned to their homeland without having set foot on shore but with sufficient visual evidence to disprove their war-time government's reports that San Francisco and Seattle had been wiped out by Japanese attacks.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
2:30 P.M.

q 353.6
U n 38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 13, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

GENERAL CLARK REPORTS
AMG PROGRESS IN AUSTRIA

United States Forces in Austria, September--Allied Council rejection of Soviet efforts to disapprove the Nationalization Law passed by the Austrian government in July, and of Soviet resolutions seeking to change the definition of a constitutional law and thus enlarge their power of individual veto, were two of the most important points in the Monthly Report on Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Austria for August, sent by General Mark W. Clark to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C.

In general, the report showed satisfactory progress in all fields of reconstruction in the U. S. Zone. Rail and water traffic continued to increase, though railroads were unable to meet all demands for rolling stock. Highway traffic was seriously curtailed due to Soviet delinquencies in deliveries of indigenous POL products. In addition to repairing vehicles for Austrian civilian use, the Steyr Auto Works produced 42 new trucks during the month. Labor supply difficulties were satisfactorily settled at the Kaprun Power Plant by a special meeting of USFA and Austrian representatives. Unfilled jobs decreased generally throughout Austria, but in the U. S. Zone the number of job seekers declined more rapidly than job openings.

Rebuilding has been completed on approximately thirty per cent of bomb-damaged houses in Upper Austria, and corresponding progress was made in other reconstruction.

At the end of the month, the Allied Council Executive Committee agreed that receipt and distribution throughout Austria of relief supplies from foreign organizations would become a responsibility of the Austrian government, with the Ministry of Social Administration to plan and carry out the work.

General price increases in most consumer items were granted by the Austrian government during the month. To meet Austria's urgent civilian aluminum needs, two aluminum plants in the U. S. Zone were authorized to produce a total of 940 tons of the metal monthly. The Austrian schilling showed a slight rise in value during August.

Seven more industrial plants in the U. S. Zone were turned over to trusteeship of the Austrian government under the program announced by President Truman. Restitution of Nazi-looted machinery and other property continued, with 132 carloads of machinery to the Netherlands, 35 carloads of machinery to France, 33 carloads of National Bank and Ministry of Agriculture property to Hungary, and four carloads of art items, valued at more than $20,000,000 returned to Austria.

MORE

The textbook printing program progressed satisfactorily, and the majority of books required are expected to be ready for opening of the fall school term. The printing program will be continued, however, until a minimum of 5,000,000 textbooks have been produced.

To care for transient Jewish refugees, special kitchens were opened in the U. S. Vienna Area in August. Thirty-four thousand one hundred eighty-two transient Jews passed through the U. S. Zone, Austria, or U. S. Vienna Area during the month.

Under a new plan for shipping Volks and Reichsdeutsche out of Vienna, 1,200 Volksdeutsche and 1,200 Reichsdeutsche will be repatriated to Germany each week.

Text of General Clark's report follows:

"Especially important during August were efforts of Soviets to disapprove the new Nationalization Law passed in late July by Austrian government, and to construe new control agreement in such a way as to eliminate a large part of freedom of action which this agreement gives to the Austrian government. Soviet resolution declaring Nationalization Law a violation of new control agreement, illegal, an unfriendly act towards Allies, was rejected after discussion at three meetings of Allied Council, including a special meeting called by the Soviets for the purpose of discussing their resolution. Soviets also presented resolutions seeking to change definition of a constitutional law (thus enlarging their power of individual veto), taking back from the Austrian government freedom of action for its ministries bestowed by control agreement, and rescinding the law for annulment of forced transfers of Austrian property to Germans which had already become law, all of which resolutions received only Soviet support. Soviets had already taken under control as Russian property under their interpretation of Potsdam agreement, many properties affected by the Nationalization Law and Annulment Law. Soviets stated that they reserved their right to act independently concerning properties in eastern Austria affected by Nationalization Law and Annulment Law.

"Transportation--Passenger and freight traffic volume on Danube increased in U. S. Zone. Maintenance and conservancy work speeded up with the raising of one ship and increased dredging and riparian patching activities. Passenger railway traffic continued to increase. Additional passenger service operated for visitors to Salzburg Festival and to meet demands of traveling public. Three million one hundred fifty-one thousand two hundred eighty tickets sold at stations of State Railroad System, U. S. Zone, representing ten per cent increase over July. Railroads unable to meet all demands for freight rolling stock and no civilian shipment but military and displaced persons movement fully protected. No traffic interruptions and no major accidents occurred in U. S. Zone. Soviet delinquencies of deliveries of indigenous POL products to U. S. Zone resulted in serious curtailment of essential highway transportation. Steyr Works now repairing and rebuilding vehicles for Austrian civilian use. Plant also producing new trucks with 42 trucks produced during August. All Austrian international postal service administrative matters returned to normal universal postal union channels. Network for reporting meteorological data reestablished insuring periodic weather reports four times daily throughout Austria.

MORE

"Social administration--USFA and Austrian representatives held special meetings August 26, 1946, to initiate concrete plans and procedures for solving labor supply problem at Kaprun Power Plant. Meeting achieved heavy worker's ration consisting of 2,700 calories be given to Kaprun workers, procedures for distributing required clothing on basis of needs and creation of a committee of three to insure proper placement and utilization of workers at Kaprun, maintenance of satisfactory living and working conditions and solutions of individual personnel problems. New machinery expected to succeed in increasing labor force at rate of 200 a week until labor requirements met. Elsewhere in U. S. Zone, Austria, unfilled jobs continued downward trend but number of jobs seekers declined more rapidly in U. S. Zone than job openings. New plan for reconstruction of Attnang, heavily bombed railroad junction in Upper Austria, practically completed. Most important buildings, school, railway station, modern hotel already under construction. Reconstruction program in Upper Austria made marked progress, according to statistics. Approximately 30 per cent of bombed houses in Upper Austria have now been rebuilt. Steps clarifying the interpretation of the new control agreement taken by Executive Committee on August 30 on wages and prices. Austria entitled to make own decision on wage and price levels. Austrian government will inform Allied authorities seven to ten working days before any proposed changes are put into effect. Appropriate directorate, economic for prices, social administration for wages, authorized to consider such proposals and take unanimous action. Economic directorate reserves right to recommend joint board on wages and prices if desirable. Executive Committee on August 30, 1946, agreed that receipt and distribution of relief supplies from foreign organizations throughout Austria became responsibility of Austrian government. Ministry of Social Administration will inform Directorate of Social Administration of plans for distribution of relief supplies and progress of such projects. School feeding program in Vienna under joint auspices of several social work agencies fed 49,500 children and 1,650 teachers during August. Twenty-six hundred thirty-five Austrian children sent to rural homes for six to eight weeks under child welfare program. American Red Cross emergency supplementary feeding program fed 11,588 children, nursing mothers and other patients in hospitals and clinics in U. S. Vienna Area. U. S. Quaker Agency took over Don Suiesse program of supplementary feeding of 1,500 children between four and fourteen in Berndorf and five nearby towns in Lower Austria.

"Economics--Sweeping price increases approved by Austrian government. Number of applications granted in August were 85 per cent more than total number for first seven months of 1946. On the other hand, declining trend in black market commodity prices continues. First contract effected between Austria and Germany for importation into Austria of vital refrigerant gas through OMGUS, Berlin, against dollar payment. Further negotiations with OMGUS in progress for arrangement of reciprocal trade agreements. Quadripartite fuel and power committee approved list of repair projects on transmission lines and steam and hydro power plants in Austria and authorized resumption of work on several plants previously under construction to bring Austrian generating capacity up to required level. In view of Austria's urgent requirements and dwindling aluminum stockpile, the Vereingte Aluminum Plant, placed under trusteeship of the Austrian Federal Government on August 2, was authorized to produce 540 tons monthly during two months ending October 15. The Salzburger Aluminum Works in Land Salzburg, also granted permission to produce at the rate of 400 tons monthly but production there is not expected to commence before next spring. For first time since occupation, indigenous gasoline received in all

MORE

zones of Austria. Steps are being taken to put the Wildshut Brown coal mines, Upper Austria, in operation. Production expected to commence on September 15, 1946, and to amount to 4,000 tons per month.

"Finance--Further financial consolidations outstanding financial feature during August. Austrian schilling now quoted at local black market at 45 to 50 to U. S. dollar. Various laws regarding international trade and finance passed by the Austrian Parliament and submitted to the Allied Council strengthened Austrian government hold on finances. U. S. credits for Austria for purchase of Army surplus materials granted in April, 1946, now being utilized after an Austrian mission started to secure and purchase U. S. Army surplus property.

"Reparations--Delivery and Restitution--Seven additional plants turned over to the Austrian government under trusteeship plans announced by President Truman on July 10, 1946. Plants are Vereinigte Aluminum Werke A. G., Lenzinger Zellwolle and Papierfabrik, Gmunder Keramikwerke, Schoeller Werke, Dykerhoff and Widman, Hesonwerke and Siemens Bau Union. Additional steps taken by USFA to assure speedy release from control Allied national's property in U. S. Zone, Austria and U. S. Vienna Area. Restitution during August amounted to: 130 freight cars of nitrate manufacturing equipment, one freight car of paper cutting machinery, one freight car of medical laboratory equipment to the Netherlands, 35 carloads of oil refinery machinery and equipment to France, thirty carloads of National Bank property, three truckloads of property of Ministry of Agriculture to Hungary, six carloads of survey equipment and printing machinery to Yugoslavia, six valuable paintings to Czechoslovakia, four carloads of various art items valued at over $20,000,000 to Austria.

"Internal Affairs--Pre-war "flurwache" (field watch) approved by USFA to guard crops from theft during harvest season. Program will permit farmers in rural areas to be deputized as assistants to gendarmerie, organized into unarmed patrols, responsible for reporting to the nearest gendarmerie command any incidents threatening safety of local crops. Emergency recruit training school for both police and gendarmerie completed end of July. All recruits distributed thoughout Austria. All police and gendarmerie schools will return to normal schedule in September with semi-trained and personnel to be called in for more comprehensive schooling.

"Education--Very satisfactory progress in production of textbooks considering grave difficulties previously faced. Seventy-four textbooks for Austrian schools out of a total of 103 approved to date by the Educational Directorate in the hands of printers and binders. Approximately 20 of these books completed. Majority of the remainder will be ready for the opening of schools in September. Program for printing textbooks will be continued until minimum of 5,000,000 textbooks is produced. Continuous assistance to Austrian schools in procurement of scientific, technical and literary books and publications from the U.S.

"Political--Advice and assistance given to Austrian-American Society which was founded for the purpose of fostering cultural and economic relations between the U.S. and Austria.

"Legal--Quadripartite Legal Division approved 21 legislative measures of the Austrian government, two of these with reservation by the Soviet element. Biggest trial of war criminals took place before the Austrian People's Court during August.

MORE

Five of the accused were sentenced to death, 5 to life imprisonment.

"Civilian supply--Five hundred tons of gasoline released from U.S. military stocks to relieve shortage due to delay in deliveries of gasoline from the Soviet Zone. School feeding program augmented by furnishing an additional 100 tons of flour from military stocks with UNRRA assuming financial responsibility.

"Displaced persons--Twenty-four thousand one hundred eighty-two transient Jews remained in Austria August 31. Tenty thousand shipped to U.S. Zone of Germany, 2500 to British Zone of Austria and 1000 to Belgium. Average daily influx into U.S. Vienna Area 993 and U.S. Zone 182. Permanent Jewish population 5598 in U.S. Zone and U.S. Vienna Area. Special kitchens to feed all Jewish refugees opened in U.S. Vienna Area. New plan for shipping Volks- and Reichsdeutsche out of Vienna initiated. Twelve hundred Volksdeutsche and 1200 Reichsdeutsche repatriated weekly.

"Military--Austrian government, at request of Quadripartite Military Division, disbanded 219 ex-service clubs throughout Austria.

"Vienna Area Command--August crime rate lowest in 1946. Weapon and transportation shortages hamper speedy recovery of police system. Serious gasoline shortages owing to lack of shipment of gasoline from Soviet sector. Steps taken to insure firmer policy to improve housing conditions of victims of Nazi persecution at expense of Naxi house-holders. Close supervision over all enterprise under U.S. Property Control located in International Zone, Vienna, owing to diversified interpretation of Potsdam Agreement. Supervision will continue until interpretation of Potsdam Agreement reconciled. Rehabilitation of Graef and Stift, largest automotive factory in U.S. Vienna area taking place with USFA assistance.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dn, N.
9-13-46 9:00 A.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
2 6 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

13 September 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

HIGH MASS TO BE SAID
FOR FIVE SLAIN AIRMEN

A solemn requiem high mass for the repose of the souls of the five Army Air Forces men shot down over Yugoslavia last month will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York at 8 o'clock Monday morning, AAF headquarters was notified this afternoon.

The Rev. Arthur A. Campbell, chaplain of the St. Catherine post of the Catholic War Veterans at Pelham, New York, will say the mass. Father Campbell was a chaplain in World War II.

Members of the Catholic War Veterans organization will furnish an honor guard and a color guard before the catafalque in the main aisle of St. Patrick's.

Two of the victims, Capt. Richard H. Claeys, of St. Charles, Illinois, and Corporal Chester J. Lower, of Enfield, New Hampshire, were Catholics. Other victims were: Captain Harold F. Schreiber, of New Albany, Indiana; Captain Blen H. Freestone, of Bristol, Virginia; and Corporal Matthew Comko, of Monessen, Pennsylvania.

In conformance with Catholic custom, the mass will be said for "Captain Claeys, Corporal Lower, and their associates."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:45 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ...

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 13, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

J O I N T S T A T E - A R M Y - N A V Y R E L E A S E

MORE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS
TO AID ARMY-NAVY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Continuation of the joint State-War-Navy program for utilizing the scientific knowledge and skills of selected German and Austrian specialists in science and technology to further American military research and development has been announced by the State, War and Navy Departments.

It is planned within the next several months to bring to the United States additional volunteer Austro-German specialists to join the more than 200 brought over since the end of the war in Europe.

These men, who will be thoroughly screened on the basis of ability and potential contribution to furthering America's military and industrial development necessary to the defense and prosperity of the nation will at first concentrate their efforts exclusively on Army-Navy projects.

It is emphasized that those found to be active Nazis, war criminals or suspected war criminals are arbitrarily eliminated from the entire program of utilizing Austro-German scientific knowledge and skill through a thorough screening first in Europe and again in the United States, and that all specialists brought to the United States are volunteers.

Upon completion of their work for the Army and the Navy they will be made available to American industry through auspices of the Department of Commerce after a further thorough screening and investigation to determine their eligibility for status under immigration laws.

American industry is already benefiting from the work of the scientists brought here under the original program. Results of their research for the military organizations which may be of general interest and value and do not conflict with questions of military security are being distributed to private industry and research centers through the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce.

The armed services plan as soon as it is practicable to release the services of the majority of the Austro-German specialists to private industry.

In addition to their valuable work in such fields as electronics, supersonics, guided missiles and jet propulsion for the armed services, they are also making

MORE

distinctive contributions in such fields of general interest to industry as fuels and lubricants, diesel and turbo-jet engines, optics, synthetics and others phases of applied physics and chemistry.

The original program of utilizing German and Austrian scientists and technicians in furthering the war against Japan was conceived following V-E Day and approved by the Departments of State, War and Navy.

Due to the known value of the skills and knowledge of these men and the overall shortage of trained scientific and technical personnel in their specialized fields in the United States it has recently been decided to bring over a select number as immigrants for permanent employment in civil industrial research and development as well as on military projects.

The policy of utilizing the scientific skills of Germans and Austrians is also being followed by other Allied powers participating in the European occupation.

By August 1946 over 200 of the leading Austro-German scientists were working for the armed services under contract and in a limited custody.

It is planned that within the next twelve months Austro-German scientists will be joined by their families; some of them may eventually be permitted to become permanent residents of the United States so that their abilities will become a permanent asset of the nation.

All of the people concerned are screened in Europe and undergo further thorough screening and investigation here before they are assigned to military projects or before their qualification for permanent status is determined.

Detailed security safeguards have been established. No scientist will begin work on any research or development project prior to careful examination of his political background and will remain under observation for the period of limited custody before transportation of his family to the United States or processing of his request for immigration status and release from protective custody.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Sc.
9-13-46
5:30 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 16, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GROUND FORCES ANNOUNCE ADDITIONAL
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS INSTRUCTORS

Additional assignments of instructors for the Organized Reserve Corps throughout the six Army Areas have been announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

The senior instructor for each state, or military district, is a Regular Army officer. Assistant senior instructors and unit instructors may be Reserve, National Guard or AUS officers.

The additional instructors, with their assignments and stations, are as follows:

First Army

Major W. B. Collins, Infantry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston; Major Arthur L. Dean, Jr., Infantry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Rhode Island, with headquarters at Providence.

Second Army

Colonel Alfred S. Knight, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond; Colonel Beverly A. Shipp, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, West Virginia, with headquarters at Charleston; Colonel J. D. Cunningham, Cavalry, Senior State Instructor, D. C. with headquarters at Washington D. C.; Colonel John H. Rodman, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville; Colonel Edmund M. Gregorie, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis; Major George M. Nevius, Infantry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, D. C., with headquarters at Washington D. C.; Lt. Colonel Russel W. Dixon, FA, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Philadelphia; Colonel John M. Lentz, FA, Senior State Instructor, Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Fifth Army

Colonel Edward W. Sawyer, Cavalry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Nebraska, with headquarters at Omaha; Lt. Colonel Hugh E. Quigley, Infantry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago; Colonel Alexander H. Cummings, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit; Colonel Wilson T. Bals, Cavalry, Senior State Instructor,

MORE

Wisconsin, with headquarters at Milwaukee; Colonel Paul J. Mitchell, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Colorado, with headquarters at Denver; Colonel Irwin L. Lummis, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Missouri, with headquarters at Springfield; Colonel Edwin A. Smith, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago; Lt. Colonel Carroll H. Prunty, Cavalry, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Wyoming, with headquarters at Cheyenne.

Sixth Army

Colonel Wade D. Killen, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Utah, with headquarters at Salt Lake City; Major Arthur M. Savard, FA, Assistant Senior State Instructor, Utah, with headquarters at Salt Lake City; Colonel James G. Cooper, Jr., Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Washington, with headquarters at Seattle.

Seventh Army

Colonel James C. Welch, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia; Colonel Hiram W. Parkington, FA, Senior State Instructor, Florida, with headquarters at Jacksonville; Colonel Oscar S. Smith, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Alabama, with headquarters at Birmingham; Colonel Kenneth S. Whittemore, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson; Colonel Norman McNeil, Infantry, Senior State Instructor, North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, (D except Do) N, T, ORC

11:15 A.M.

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 16, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

TWO SOLDIERS HELD BY POLAND
RETURNED TO REICH U.S. ZONE

Two American soldiers, Private Melvin R. Best, of 136 Missoula Avenue, Butte, Montana, and Private Curtis Dagley, of La Rose Avenue, Gloucester, Massachusetts have been returned to the American occupation zone of Germany as the result of an agreement reached between the United States and Polish governments. The two men had been held in a Polish prison in connection with alleged acts of violence along railway rights-of-way.

Under the agreement, investigation of the facts surrounding the cases will be made by American military authorities, and Polish representatives will be given an opportunity to present evidence. Disciplinary action which may be warranted will be taken by the Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations.

Best is accused by the Polish government of having killed a Polish militiaman on December 11, 1945 while under the influence of alcohol. Best at the time was assigned to a special train as guard over Polish nationals being repatriated from Germany. The Polish government contended that because the alleged crime was committed in Poland, that country had jurisdiction over the accused. The American position was that United States military personnel on duty in Poland should be tried by American courts martial for illegal acts committed by them. Lengthy conversations between American and Polish representatives resulted in Best's recent release to the American authorities for investigation and trial if warranted.

Dagley was accused of attempted rape and of wounding a Polish security policeman on May 7, 1946, while he was guarding a train entering Poland with the consent of the Polish government. It is understood that another American soldier has admitted complicity in the shooting, and it is believed Dagley is innocent.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
10:45 A.M.

fUn38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 16, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY DREDGE TO BE USED
ON VENEZUELAN CHANNEL

On a request supported by the Venezuelan Government and approved by the American State Department, the U. S. Army Engineers' seagoing dredge, "Haines," will go to Venezuela to assist in keeping open the channel entrance of Lake Maracaibo for maritime traffic, the War Department announced today.

A large part of Venezuelan oil is taken out of Lake Maracaibo, and the bulk of it is transported by light draft tankers to Aruba and Curacao for refining. The entrance into Lake Maracaibo from the Gulf of Venezuela is a shifting channel and a bar is forming there which requires dredging by a seagoing hopper dredge to maintain traffic. The only dredges of this type in the western hemisphere are those owned by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The "Haines," which saw service in the Pacific during the war, now is at Jacksonville, Florida, but it is not needed for immediate use in this country. It has been chartered for two or three months by a group of oil companies which will bear the chartering fees fixed by the War Department and other expenses connected with the services of the craft.

The "Haines" was built for the Army Engineers at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1942. It has a 700 cubic yard capacity, and an overall length of 215 feet.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, T.
12:00 Noon

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

September 16, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GENERAL SPAATZ VISITING
IN MEXICO CITY

General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, left Washington Saturday, September 14, for Mexico City, where he will visit General de Brigada Gustavo A. Salinas Camina, Mexican Air Force chief.

AAF Headquarters said the visit was to return a courtesy call made recently to Washington by the Mexican air commander.

General Spaatz will return to Washington on or about Thursday, September 19.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE

SEP 26 1946

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 16, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS
FOR INTEGRATION OF RA OFFICERS

The War Department announced today that approximately 70,000 applicants for Regular Army commissions under the first integration program earlier this year are being notified they are under consideration for the additional vacancies existing under Congressional action authorizing an increase in the Regular Army Officer Corps strength from 25,000 to 50,000.

It was also disclosed that on a date to be announced, additional applications for commissions will be accepted. Those who qualify under a processing program parelleling closely that employed to select an initial increment of 9,813 officers late in June will be added to the consideration list and given equal opportunity on the basis of qualification with those already listed.

While machinery for accepting additional applications is not yet functioning, full details are expected to be announced shortly and the program gotten under way probably by October 15.

It was pointed out that original applicants not among the initial 9,813 given Regular Army commissions may assume they are on the consideration list unless they have been formally notified by the War Department to the contrary. Those who have been notified of rejection will not be eligible.. Others will be permitted to restate their interest in being commissioned as a Regular Officer and to change their choice of branches, if they so desire, before the integration of the 25,000 new Regular Officer is begun, regardless of whether they are still on active duty or have reverted to civilian status.

Tentative plans for integration of these officers call for appointments to be made in four increments, in January, May, September and December of 1947. It is anticipated that greater emphasis will be given to commissioning officers in the ranks of Captain and Major than was given in the first integration.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ac, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
2:45 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 17, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AGF COMMANDER CONGRATULATES
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, in a telegram sent to the Secretary of National Defense, Republic of Mexico, yesterday congratulated that country on the 136th anniversary of its Independence.

General Devers' statement follows:

"Sincerest congratulations are offered to you personally and through you to the officers and men of the Mexican Army on the occasion of the 136th anniversary of the independence of your country. The Mexican Army played an heroic part in the successful fight the people of your country made for their political independence, just as did the patriots of my country in the founding of the United States. Thus we share a common bond which holds in close sympathy two liberty-loving peoples. On behalf of the Army Ground Forces of the United States Army, I extend greetings for this most important anniversary day in your history."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), N.
2:00 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 17, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

DR. LUND APPOINTED ADVISOR
ON ARMY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Dr. John Lund, well-known authority on education, has accepted appointment as advisor to the War Department on matters of policy and procedure affecting the entire educational program of the Army, it was announced today.

Dr. Lund brings to his work a broad background of experience and training in education going back to 1918, and almost three years as a specialist with the Army. He was overseas for 29 months during the last war and held positions in the administration of military government including 20 months during which he acted as Civil Affairs Officer, Provincial Commissioner, and Chief Liaison Officer, respectively, for the Allied Commission in Italy. He left the Army in June, 1946, as a Lieutenant Colonel.

In addition to his advisory capacity, Dr. Lund, who is assigned to the Organization and Training Division, War Department General Staff, will act as coordinator for all War Department agencies in maintaining liaison with universities and industrial and technical institutions which participate in the Army undergraduate and postgraduate training programs. Dr. Lund will be the central point of contact for the War Department for such agencies as the U. S. Office of Education, the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, and similar educational groups. He also will be available to the major commands and technical and administrative services for consultation on all matters pertaining to the Army educational program.

Dr. Lund's experience in the educational field goes back to 1914 and continued uninterrupted until 1943 when he entered the Army. He has been a teacher and principal in public and private elementary and secondary schools and from 1918 to 1934 was a superintendent of schools in Connecticut. He holds degrees from Clark, Columbia and Yale universities. He lectured in the Department of Education, Graduate School, Yale University (1936-37); supervised the adult education and recreation program of the W.P.A. in Connecticut and Washington, D. C. (1937-40); held various positions with the U. S. Office of Education, including Senior Specialist in the Education of School Administrators, Division of Higher Education (1940). Since July, 1946, he was a Senior Specialist, Division of School Administration, U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. Lund was born in Norway in 1891. He makes his home at 248 Whitmoor Terrace, Silver Spring, Maryland, with his wife and family.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
1:45 P.M.

[illegible]

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 17, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

NATIONAL GUARD--SELECTIVE SERVICE
POLICY OUTLINED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department today clarified certain misconceptions regarding the position of the National Guard in relation to Selective Service. The position is set forth as follows:

War Department Circular 284, dated September 19, 1945, prohibited enlistment in the National Guard of men within induction age limits, unless they had served honorably and faithfully in the armed forces subsequent to 16 September 1940 and had been honorably discharged therefrom.

The above-mentioned Circular was changed August 20, 1946. The change permitted enlistment in the National Guard of 18-year-olds, provided that any person enlisted before reaching his 19th birthday would be administratively discharged when called for military service under the Selective Service Act, and provided further that each such person who failed to register with Selective Service authorities upon reaching his 19th birthday would be administratively discharged immediately. The regulation required the 18-year-old enlistee to sign a contract that he would be subject to administrative discharge as provided in the foregoing sentence. This Circular specifically states: "The intent of this restriction is that no person enlisted in the National Guard under the provision of this Circular, who is otherwise liable for military service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, shall be considered exempt from such service by reason of his enlistment in the National Guard." It states, further, that: "Men who are within induction age limits (currently 19-29 years of age) will be enlisted in the National Guard only if they have been discharged from the Army of the United States under the Army Readjustment Regulations or corresponding demobilization regulations of the Naval forces."

From the above it will be noted that if any man within induction age limits, who had not had previous military service, was enlisted in the National Guard since September 16, 1945, such enlistment was in violation of War Department regulations.

A new War Department Circular, approved by the Secretary of War on September 10, 1946, permits enlistment in the National Guard of men who are within induction age limits (currently 19-29 years) and who are not in categories for automatic deferment (fathers; men who have had 6 months previous military service, etc); provided that prior to such enlistment they have registered for Selective Service and have been deferred for reasons other than membership in the National

MORE

Guard. It provides, further, that they will be accepted for enlistment in the National Guard on condition that they will be administratively discharged therefrom when called by Selective Service.

Each man enlisted in the National Guard who is between the ages of 18 and 29 must now sign the following statement prior to his enlistment: "I agree to an immediate administrative discharge for the convenience of the government provided it is certified by my Local Board that I would be processed for induction were it not for enlistment in the National Guard."

All of the above changes in regulation, sponsored by the National Guard Association and approved by the War Department, were designed to assist the National Guard in implementing its program of postwar reorganization. It was not and is not the intention of the War Department or the National Guard Association that any man would avoid active federal military service under Selective Service by reason of membership in the National Guard alone. Any attempt on the part of individuals to avoid such military service by enlisting in the National Guard would be contrary to the above stated principle. The War Department and officials of the National Guard do not desire that enlistment in the Guard shall become an avenue for draft evasion.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N. ORC
4:15 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

DR. MARVIN NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the George Washington University since 1927, today accepted appointment by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson as Deputy Director of the Research and Development Division of the War Department.

Dr. Marvin, who prior to Pearl Harbor signed a contract pledging the University to provide technical personnel for a laboratory near Cumberland, Maryland, known as Section H, which designed weapons that later played a major role in victory, also promoted development of theoretical physics which led to announcement in the United States that the atom could be split. In the early '30's he installed experts at George Washington and urged them to promote studies along these lines. He also cooperated with the Carnegie Institution in financing trips to Washington of outstanding nuclear physicists of the world for meetings held annually at The George Washington University.

Prominent throughout his career in the field of public service, he was chairman of the United States Delegation to the Seventh Pan-American Scientific Congress in 1935; served as chairman of the District Bi-Centennial Commission in 1932; was president of the National Parks Association from 1933 to 1935; was a member of the executive committee of the American Council on Education, and served as chairman of the Carnegie Foundation committee that conducted a survey of western State universities and of a committee of the American Council on Education which investigated possibilities of extending the National Recovery Act provisions to educational institutions.

Born August 22, 1889, at Findlay, Ohio, Dr. Marvin holds degrees from Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and Harvard University. He was a Thayer fellow at Harvard, 1917, and was awarded an honorary by the University of New Mexico in 1923.

He was instructor and assistant professor of economics at the University of Southern California from 1914 to 1916, filled various faculty posts and subsequently became dean of the University of California at Los Angeles between 1919 and 1922, and was professor of business administration at Columbia University for the summer terms of 1920 and 1921. He served as president of the University of Arizona from 1922 to 1927, at which time he became president of the George Washington University. He was a lecturer at the International Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1930.

He served as a captain in the Army Aviation Service in World War I, and is author of "Commercial Education in Secondary Schools."

Dr. Marvin, whose home is at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., will continue in his capacity as president of the University.

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af,B,Da,Dd,Dm,Me,N. END 4:30 P.M.

fUn38i
cop.1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GENERAL WURTSMITH TO BE BURIED
AT ARLINGTON WEDNESDAY

Funeral services for Major General Paul B. Wurtsmith, commander of the Eighth Air Force, who was killed with four others last Friday when the plane in which they were riding struck a mountain in North Carolina, will be held at the Fort Myer Chapel at 10 a.m. Wednesday, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Other victims were: Lieutenant Colonel Fred L. Trickey, Jr., of Tampa; Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Okerbloom, of Mountain View, New Jersey; Master Sergeant Hosey W. Merritt, of Geneva, Alabama; and Staff Sergeant Hoyt W. Crump, of Hartwell, Georgia.

A solemn requiem high mass will be sung as part of the funeral services for General Wurtsmith at the Fort Myer Chapel at 10 a.m. tomorrow. The mass will be said by the Rev. Michael Lyons, of Syracuse, New York, a former Army chaplain who was General Wurtsmith's chaplain in the Pacific. He will be assisted by Chaplain (Colonel) William J. Walsh, of Bolling Field, D. C., chaplain of the Strategic Air Command, and Chaplain (Colonel), Augustus Gerhardt, of Mitchel Field, New York, chaplain of Air Defense Command.

Active pallbearers will be members of the Ceremonial Detachment at Fort Myer, Virginia. Other members will form the honor guard, the crew of the funeral caisson, and the squad which will fire a volley at the grave.

A flight of six North American P-51 Mustangs from the 56th Fighter Group at Selfridge Field, Michigan, will fly over the procession at 11 a.m. in funeral formation--with one blank file indicative of a missing airman. After passing over the cortege once, the planes will return and dip their wings in salute to General Wurtsmith.

Honorary pallbearers will be: Major General St. Clair Streett; Brigadier Generals Frederic H. Smith, Jr., Carl A. Brandt, Donald R. Hutchinson, and John F. Egan; and Colonels Royden Beebe, William P. Hudnell, Philip H. Greesley, Richard R. Rowland, Arno H. Luehmann, George P. Tourtellot, Gwen G. Atkinson, Harold M. McMore, Benjamin Cain, Neil B. Harding, Brian O'Neil.

MORE

General George C. Kenney, commanding general of Strategic Air Command, of which the recently-reorganized Eighth Air Force was a unit, and under whose command General Wurtsmith served in the war against the Japanese, issued this statement:

"General Wurtsmith served in my command in the Southwest Pacific, where he was an outstanding leader whose example and personal exploits were an inspiration to the men he commanded. The 49th Fighter Group, which he led in the Spring and Summer of 1942, made an enviable record in combat against the enemy, and its accomplishments reflected his courage, leadership, and ability. General Wurtsmith showed the same sterling qualities as commander of the Fifth Fighter Command during the New Guinea and Philippine campaigns and later as commanding general of the 13th Air Force. Recently he was named commander of an air force in my present organization. His unexpected death is a distinct loss to the Army Air Forces as well as a source of deep personal grief to me."

Paul Bernard Wurtsmith was born at Detroit, Michigan, August 9, 1906. He attended the College of Engineers at the University of Detroit and served as an Air Corps flying cadet from August, 1927, to June, 1928. On June 23, 1928, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Reserve, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army Air Corps the following February.

He was promoted to first lieutenant on October 1, 1934, and received a temporary promotion to Captain on August 7, 1935. His permanent captaincy came on February 2, 1939. Other promotions, all temporary, were: to major, March 15, 1941; to lieutenant colonel, January 5, 1942; to colonel, July 6, 1942, to brigadier general, February 8, 1943; to major general, March 19, 1945.

His first commissioned duty was as squadron operations officer of the 94th Pursuit Squadron at Selfridge Field, Michigan. In October, 1930, he became a flying instructor in the Air Corps primary flying school at March Field, California, and for more than four years served as an instructor at March Field and at Randolph Field, Texas.

In December, 1934, he was ordered to Clark Field, Philippine Islands, and served there in various staff capacities until March, 1937. He came back to the 94th Pursuit Squadron at Selfridge Field, spent two years there, and then graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

He returned to Selfridge Field in September, 1939, as commanding officer of the 17th Pursuit Squadron. He remained there until December, 1941, when he was assigned to the 49th Pursuit Group, and with it he went overseas on January 8, 1942.

General Wurtsmith's record in the Pacific was brilliant throughout the war. He went to Australia to help organize fighter resistance to the Japanese only a month after American entry into the war, and during more than three years he fought from Australia to Japan, where he boarded the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945, to watch the signing of the Japanese surrender which he and the fliers he led in battle had helped to insure.

MORE

He led fighter groups, often considerably outnumbered by the enemy, from Darwin to New Guinea to the Philippines and to Okinawa, flying more than 75 combat missions in various types of pursuit planes. He helped develop the skip-bombing technique used with such success against Japanese shipping, and is credited with doubling the range of the Curtiss P-40 Warhawk by attaching a 150-gallon gasoline tank to its fuselage. Near the end of the war, and after it, he interrogated several Japanese generals.

His exploits as a colonel in Australia in the early days of the war earned a Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility in the vicinity of Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, from March, 1942, to January, 1943. As Commander of a Fighter Group, Colonel Wurtsmith demonstrated outstanding ability in organizing and training his group while maintaining active operations against the enemy. By personal example, initiative, and indefatigable effort, he overcame major difficulties of supply and communications in a remote section of Australia and at the same time maintained a high morale and fighting spirit in his command. His able leadership was demonstrated by the large percentage of airplanes maintained in commission, by the excellent condition of airfields and camp areas, and by the combat record of his unit which, although repeatedly outnumbered by the hostile aircraft it intercepted and engaged, shot down 38 enemy bombers and 40 enemy fighters with a loss of only 17 planes and 12 pilots."

He was transferred from the 49th Pursuit Group to the 5th Fighter Command in November, 1942, and in January, 1945, assumed command of the 13th Air Force.

The comparatively few AAF planes then in the Southwest Pacific were greatly outnumbered by the Japanese, and many fliers considered them inferior to the Jap Zero, which the enemy was using in great strength from new bases as they moved south through the Philippines, the East Indies, and New Guinea.

General Wurtsmith, then a colonel, instilled confidence into his inexperienced pilots by teaching them new tactics and leading them in numerous attacks on Japanese formations of bombers and fighters. Their successes emboldened the young fliers and taught them a respect for their own aircraft that enabled them to inflict costly losses on superior numbers of enemy planes.

General Wurtsmith returned to the United States in the summer of 1946 and was assigned to duty at AAF Headquarters in Washington. A few weeks ago he was assigned to Strategic Air Command headquarters at Bolling Field, D. C., and last Friday—the day of his death—orders were published assigning him to the Eighth Air Force at MacDill Field to become commanding general. He was enroute to his new command when he was killed.

General Wurtsmith had earned the Distinguished Service Medal with one Oak Leaf cluster, the Silver Star for "gallantry in action", the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, two Distinguished Unit citations, and the Philippines Liberation award with one star.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
9-18-46 9:30 AM

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
-Ext. 73868 and 74454

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
TO REMAIN AT ANDREWS FIELD
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947

On account of the shortage of transportation funds, the freezing of construction funds, and the inadequacy of housing, the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, has announced a change in plan as follows:

The Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, which was planned to move to Colorado Springs, Colorado, will remain at Andrews Field for the remainder of the fiscal year 1947.

The Headquarters, Fifteenth Air Force, which was planned to be moved from Colorado Springs to Spokane, Washington, will remain at Colorado Springs.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
2: 45 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

WAR DEPARTMENT TO RELEASE SEVEN ADDITIONAL
ARMY HOSPITALS BY DECEMBER 31

Seven additional Army General Hospitals will be declared surplus by the Army by December 31 of this year, the War Department announced today.

On September 30, the following hospitals will be named surplus to the needs of the Army: O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri; Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois; Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Moore General Hospital at Swannanoa, North Carolina, will be released on November 15.

On December 31, Halloran General Hospital, St. George, Staten Island, New York, and Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, Long Island, New York, will become surplus. Wakeman General Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Indiana, will be closed as a general hospital on the same date.

Present plans indicate that Veterans Administration will take over Cushing General Hospital and possibly Moore General Hospital. The State of Illinois has indicated it is interested in Mayo General Hospital.

Of the 65 General Hospitals the Army operated at the height of wartime hospital activity, 22 are in operation today. In addition, Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, Avon, Connecticut, is still maintained for treatment of soldiers blinded during the war.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
3:30 P.M.

Vn38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ENGINEERS CONTRACT
FOR THREE HOSPITALS

Army Engineers today named architect-engineers for three Veterans Administration hospitals at Grand Rapids, Mich., Phoenix, Ariz., and Fort Wayne, Ind. The Grand Rapids contract was awarded to Lewis J. Sarvis, Battle Creek, Mich., and Louis C. Kingscott, Kalamazoo, Mich. Lescher and Mahoney, of Phoenix, Ariz., were awarded the Phoenix contract and the Fort Wayne contract went to Giffels and Vallett, Inc., Detroit, Mich., and A.M. Strauss of Fort Wayne. These firms also have an option on the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration at Saginaw, Mich.

The Grand Rapids 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital will be located on a 24-acre tract off Lake Michigan Drive. The tract is bounded on the east by John Ball Park and Bristol Avenue, on the south by Fulton Street and on the west by orchard land.

The Phoenix hospital, also a 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital, will be located on a 180.5-acre tract 3¼ miles from the center of the city. The tract is bounded on the east by Seventh Street, on the north and west by the U. S. Indian school campus and on the south by the Indian School road.

Fort Wayne hospital, another 200-bed general medical and surgical type, will be located on a 36.85-acre tract lying in the northeast part of the city. The tract is bounded on the south and east by the new Parkview Memorial hospital which has been designed and is expected to be under construction shortly. It is bounded on the west by Randalia Drive and also on the south by Lake Avenue.

The 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Saginaw, Mich., will be located on a 7.45-acre tract in the Bliss Medical Center area. It is bounded on the north by Cooper Street, on the east by St. Lukes hospital site, on the south by Houghton Avenue and on the west by Bond Street.

In addition to letting the three contracts, the Army Engineers have received from Veterans Administration authorization to go ahead with plans and specifications for a 600-bed tumor clinic at Chicago. Veterans Administration originally planned to design this hospital for the Engineers to build, but later decided to turn the whole project over to the Engineers.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af,D (except Do), G, K,L, N.
2:30 P.M.

f Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

3rd DIVISION TO ABSORB 5th AT CAMP CAMPBELL CEREMONY

Formal ceremonies to station the 3rd "Rock of the Marne" Infantry Division at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, and to inactivate the 5th Infantry Division will be held at the Kentucky post on September 20, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, announced yesterday.

The 3rd Division recently returned from Europe, where it fought in eight major campaigns and was on occupation duty in Germany for more than a year. The 5th Division, called the "Red Devils" by the Germans, returned from Europe for redeployment to the Pacific in July, 1945, but remained in the United States after Japan surrendered.

A dismounted review of the 5th Division will open the ceremonies. Orders then will be read inactivating the 5th Division, transferring its personnel en masse to the 3rd Division, and stationing the 3rd Division at Camp Campbell. Major General Jens A. Doe, who is commander of the 5th and will assume command of the 3rd, will then introduce Major General Manton S. Eddy, Deputy Commander of the Second Army, which has jurisdiction over Camp Campbell. After General Eddy's speech a colorful mass exchange of colors, guidons and insignia and a dismounted review of the 3rd will conclude the ceremonies.

Invitations to the ceremonies have been tendered Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall, of the War Department General Staff, who commanded the 3rd in August and September, 1941; Major General John W. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, Commandant of the Infantry School, who led the 3rd from the Anzio Beachhead until the surrender of Germany; Major General Charles F. Thompson (retired); Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., and Brigadier General Robert N. Young, all former leaders of the 3rd; and Major General Cortlandt Parker (retired) and Major General Stafford LeR. Irwin, old leaders of the 5th. Several other wartime commanders of the two divisions were not invited because they are on duty overseas. They include Major Generals John P. Lucas, Jonathan W. Anderson, William R. Schmidt and Edwin P. Parket, Jr., all of the 3rd Division, and Major General Albert E. Brown of the 5th. Major General Robert S. Beightler, Commanding General of the Fifth Service Command, and Brigadier General E. H. Randle, G-3 of the Second Army, are expected to be present.

The 3rd won its nickname for its stand at Chateau-Thierry in July, 1918. One of the three Regular Army division in the United States prior to World War II, it participated in the North African landings and fought its way through Sicily, Italy and France to Germany, winning the Distinguished Unit Citation for action at

MORE

Colmar in January and February , 1945. Its battles were Algeria-French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

The 5th fought at St. Mihiel and the Meuse in World War I. Activated at Fort Custer, Michigan, in October, 1939, its 10th Infantry Regiment went to Iceland in September, 1941, and the rest of the division followed in March, 1942. The 5th moved to Northern Ireland in August, 1943, and entered Normandy soon after D-Day. First with the First Army and later with the Third Army, the division fought across Europe to Czechoslovakia. It played a key role in the capture of Metz which had never before been taken by storm. Its battles include Normandy, Northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), N.
3:20 P.M.

fUn38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 19, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY BECOMES
HONORARY MEMBER OF NURSES MEMORIAL

Field Marshal The Viscount Bernard Law Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, British Army, today received a scroll signifying his honorary membership in the Nurses National Memorial from two Army Nurses.

The presentation was made at a brief ceremony on the lawn of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's quarters at Fort Myer. Lieutenant Martha A. Jones, Hancock, New York, and Lieutenant Harriet Camille Rivenbark, 4102 Barnard Street, Savannah, Georgia, nurses at Walter Reed General Hospital, presented the scroll on behalf of the nurses.

A nationwide drive for funds to erect a memorial to all nurses will get under way November 17. The memorial will take the form of a building in Washington similar to the Army-Navy Club where any nurse visiting Washington is welcome.

Also honoring nurses who died in World War II will be Memorial Services at Arlington National Cemetery October 20 at which the Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, will be the speaker.

END

Distribution: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Me, N.
12:40 P.M.

U n38i
cop. 1

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 19, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AGF HEADQUARTERS OPENS AT
FORT MONROE OCTOBER 1, 1946

Army Ground Forces Headquarters, now located in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., will officially open at Fort Monroe, Virginia, October 1, it was announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, commanding Army Ground Forces.

Transfer of military and civilian personnel is being scheduled so AGF officers in the Pentagon will continue to function throughout the move, which will begin September 24, when the bulk of the records, equipment and office furniture will be ready for shipment to Fort Monroe.

Army Ground Force sections which will retain offices in the Pentagon are the Officers Assignment Group of G-1 and The Information Section. Major General David G. Barr, Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1) will be the senior AGF officer remaining in Washington.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do) Ma, N.
1:00 P.M.

Un38f

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

September 19, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

C O R R E C T I O N

ENGINEERS CONTRACT
FOR THREE HOSPITALS

In the press release issued yesterday (September 18, 1946) of the above title, please delete the entire fifth paragraph.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
5:30 P.M.

fUn38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

September 20, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GENERAL SPAATZ URGES STRONG
AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR RESERVE

A strong Air National Guard and a strong Air Reserve are essential to supplement the regular Army Air Forces in time of national danger, General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, told the General Conference of the National Guard Association in Buffalo, New York, this afternoon.

General Spaatz, speaking at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, told the National Guard members that present plans called for 27 Air National Guard groups, 24 of which would be fighter and three light bombardment. They, in turn, would be divided into 72 fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons with supporting units, he said.

"It is true that we have a strong, well-trained, experienced Army in the making. It is true that public and Congressional support for that Army is stronger than ever before. But the change in our strategical situation that has come about as the result of World War II and the recent tremendous advances in aviation and aeronautical science, have demanded sweeping revisions in plans for national defense," the Commanding General told the meeting.

"Air Power now has been developed to such a stage that devastating attacks launched in one hemisphere against the other hemisphere are a certainty in any future war.

"Every great industrial country of the world, and every one of our possible enemies, is within reach of our strategic air power across the Arctic north. But conversely, we are in easy reach of the air power of our possible enemies."

General Spaatz told the conference of three major factors causing unavoidable delay in completing the Air National Guard program as quickly as had been hoped. One of those problems, he said, was in obtaining adequate airfield facilities. In the case of surplus Army airfields, the delay is due to necessary negotiations with the War Assets Administration plus the fact that ANG units must have fields near large centers of population, thereby causing the additional problem of weighing the needs of Air National Guard units against the requirements of the municipalities and commercial aviation for the same fields.

Another difficulty is the delivery of 3,000 aircraft promised the State units by the Army Air Forces. Necessary reduction of civilian personnel involved in preparing those planes at the depots is slowing their delivery, General Spaatz pointed out.

MORE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

September 20, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

GENERAL SPAATZ URGES STRONG
AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR RESERVE

A strong Air National Guard and a strong Air Reserve are essential to supplement the regular Army Air Forces in time of national danger, General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, told the General Conference of the National Guard Association in Buffalo, New York, this afternoon.

General Spaatz, speaking at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, told the National Guard members that present plans called for 27 Air National Guard groups, 24 of which would be fighter and three light bombardment. They, in turn, would be divided into 72 fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons with supporting units, he said.

"It is true that we have a strong, well-trained, experienced Army in the making. It is true that public and Congressional support for that Army is stronger than ever before. But the change in our strategical situation that has come about as the result of World War II and the recent tremendous advances in aviation and aeronautical science, have demanded sweeping revisions in plans for national defense," the Commanding General told the meeting.

"Air Power now has been developed to such a stage that devastating attacks launched in one hemisphere against the other hemisphere are a certainty in any future war.

"Every great industrial country of the world, and every one of our possible enemies, is within reach of our strategic air power across the Arctic north. But conversely, we are in easy reach of the air power of our possible enemies."

General Spaatz told the conference of three major factors causing unavoidable delay in completing the Air National Guard program as quickly as had been hoped. One of those problems, he said, was in obtaining adequate airfield facilities. In the case of surplus Army airfields, the delay is due to necessary negotiations with the War Assets Administration plus the fact that ANG units must have fields near large centers of population, thereby causing the additional problem of weighing the needs of Air National Guard units against the requirements of the municipalities and commercial aviation for the same fields.

Another difficulty is the delivery of 3,000 aircraft promised the State units by the Army Air Forces. Necessary reduction of civilian personnel involved in preparing those planes at the depots is slowing their delivery, General Spaatz pointed out.

MORE

A further problem in the implementation of the program has been the shortage of personnel to serve as commissioned instructors in training Air National Guard Units.

The text of the speech follows:

It is always a pleasure to be with members of the National Guard of the United States. From the time of our American Revolution, militia or National Guard units have composed an important part of our military forces in time of war. Some of our most brilliant and most successful military leaders have been men who belonged to the civilian military establishment, rather than to the regular army establishment. Amid the many responsibilities of civilian life, the men of these units and their leaders have trained themselves and have held themselves ready to serve their country upon call. That is the real and practical patriotism of the National Guard.

Today the need of a strong National Guard is as great as ever. We now have the additional need, however, for a strong Air National Guard. It is true that we have a strong, well-trained, experienced army in the making. It is true that public and Congressional support for that army is stronger than ever before. But the change in our strategical situation that has come about as the result of World War II and the recent tremendous advances in aviation and aeronautical science, have demanded sweeping revisions in plans for national defense.

Air power has now been developed to such a stage that devastating attacks launched in one hemisphere against the other hemisphere are a certainty in any future war.

Every great industrial country of the world, and every one of our possible enemies, is within reach of our strategic air power across the Arctic north. But conversely we are in easy reach of the air power of our possible enemies.

The air frontier of this air age is in the Far North, and on that frontier we are wide open. On that frontier an America without decisive air power is vulnerable.

We mean to guarantee the security of America by maintaining readiness for air offense. We believe that that is our surest defense, and our surest means of discouraging aggression. For our offensive readiness we have planned a peacetime regular Air Force in Being to consist of 70 groups. We have already set up three major commands and five supporting commands.

The three major commands are the Strategic Air Command, the Tactical Air Command, and the Air Defense Command.

The Strategic Air Command is composed of combat groups of long-range striking force.

The Tactical Air Command is charged with cooperative missions with the surface forces.

MORE

The Air Defense Command is responsible for the air defense of the Continental United States. It is also charged with the responsibility for training the Air Reserve and for supervising the training of the Air National Guard.

A strong Air Reserve and a strong Air National Guard are essential to supplement the regular Army Air Forces in time of national danger. Present plans call for 27 Air National Guard groups.

Of these groups 24 will be fighter and 3 will be light bombardment. They will in turn be divided into 72 fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons with supporting units.

Fighter aircraft are in preponderance because their use provides a nationwide air intercept defense organization in being and because their versatility also affords the most useful means of ground support.

Table of Organization requirements for this force are 3,000 pilots, 3,800 non-rated officers, and 40,000 enlisted men in the 84 squadrons. Because the Air National Guard must be ready for immediate combat, a high ratio of aircraft to pilots should be maintained as well as a high state of combat readiness.

Replacement pilots for fighter and bombardment squadrons will be obtained from recent graduates of the Army Air Forces Flying training schools and from reserve officers returning from extended active duty tours. Thus, the tactical air units will be constituted as young, physically and mentally alert organizations capable of immediate functioning in the field under combat conditions.

The states and territories have been furnished with their proposed allotment of these units, based on the ratio of state population to national population of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 35. I have been informed by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau that as of September 18, 1946, all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii have accepted all air units allotted to them.

So far eighteen states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii have been authorized to activate all of their allotted units, and nine other states have been authorized to activate a portion of their allotted units. Fifteen of these states have had all or some of their units inspected. Five states have had some of their units Federally recognized. Three states have had all of their units Federally recognized. These states are Nebraska, Vermont, and Wyoming.

A major problem causing unavoidable delay is faced in obtaining adequate airfield facilities. In the case of surplus Army Air Forces fields, the delay is due to the necessary negotiations with the War Assets Administration which under law must handle disposal of all wartime surpluses. Moreover, Air National Guard units, which will be in training throughout the year, must have fields located near large centers of population. Consequently, the needs of Air National Guard units must also be weighed against the requirements of the municipalities and commercial aviation for the same fields.

Another problem has been the shortage of personnel to serve as commissioned instructors in training Air National Guard units. The law requires that these instructors be officers of the Regular Army. The Army Air Forces has set their qualifications on an extremely high level. More about this later.

MORE

A further problem in the implementation of the program is one that has arisen only lately. It is concerned with the delivery of the 3,000-odd aircraft of various types promised to the states by the AAF, for training purposes. These are to be given to the Air National Guard by the Army Air Forces and it was planned that they would be given at no expense to the states. Most of these planes are in storage. The recent cut in civilian personnel which will affect our depot capacity will delay delivery of these planes.

The prospects for the establishment of a strong Air National Guard are not so discouraging as my review of the obstacles would suggest.

In the first place, the states are showing a lively interest in the activation of allotted units, and it is only a matter of time until all allotted units will be activated and inspected for Federal recognition.

To meet the problem of the procurement of facilities for training of the units, the Army Air Forces is doing everything possible. It cannot expedite the difficult work of other government agencies, but it can cooperate by performing its share of the work as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. Also, the Army Air Forces in some cases has offered the use of available training facilities at Army Air Forces installations, until the Air National Guard units procure their own permanent bases. Furthermore, I have directed that officers of my staff, accompanied by the Chief of the Aviation Branch of the National Guard Bureau, go to the States and meet with the State Adjutants General to discuss their problems. By means of such visits we have been able to place facilities of certain Army Air Forces fields at the disposal of some units for their interim use.

The problem of the shortage of instructors is being met by the temporary assignment of outstanding officers holding commissions in the A.U.S. in addition to available regular Army officers. These A.U.S. officers are all men with combat experience and it is fortunate that we can take advantage of their presence in the Army Air Forces on extended active duty to make their services available to the states. As soon as possible, they will be replaced by Regular Army air force personnel.

The delay in the delivery of aircraft is one aspect of a problem of immediate concern to the Army Air Forces. As a result of a War Department directive issued August 22, 1946, the civilian personnel of the Army Air Forces must be reduced by 20 per cent before January 1, 1947. Since the air depots which are responsible for preparation of aircraft for the National Guard are manned by civilian personnel, the effect in this cut is apparent. Plans are now under consideration which may alleviate this problem.

In conclusion, we must emphasize the increasing need for the activation and the training of Air National Guard units to augment the regular Army Air Forces in order to maintain the security of the United States. Our plans call for the support and the cooperation of Air National Guard units in all the states and in several territories.

I believe that airpower is the strongest insurance against recurrence of war. I believe that American airpower provides the surest means to preserve the security of the United States and to assist in preserving world peace as directed by the United Nations.

MORE

The Air National Guard is an integral part of the great Air Force which we must maintain for this high purpose. It is part of the might of American airpower, which must be kept strong, regardless of all set-backs, all transient problems, all unfortunate delays. It is our duty to keep America strong in the air, for Air Power is Peace Power.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N, Speeches.
5:00 P.M.

fUn 38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

September 23, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY AIR FORCES
CUT AIR SHOWS

The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, announced today that air force demonstrations which have taken AAF formations to many civil communities during the past summer are now necessarily discontinued in the interest of economy.

The Air Force demonstrations which have already been promised to municipalities through September will be carried out as scheduled and demonstrations for the Civil Air Patrol will be continued through November 25.

The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, feels that the flying done in connection with those demonstrations gave the public, which provides the funds, an opportunity to see their Air Forces. The units which participated in the demonstrations obtained valuable training and cross country experience. It is with regret, therefore, that the program is discontinued, but the status of funds available to the Army Air Forces necessitates this curtailment.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:05 PM

Un 38i
Cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS BRANCH, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 26 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 23, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

RAF OFFICIAL TO INSPECT
AAF FLYING SAFETY PROGRAM

Air Commodore Arthur Charles Henry Sharp, D.S.O., Director of Accident Prevention of the Royal Air Force, will arrive in Washington Wednesday to begin a tour of Army Air Forces installations to review methods of flying safety.

Air Commodore Sharp will be accompanied by Captain W. R. Saunders, of Flying Safety Service headquarters, as aide.

While in Washington, Air Commodore Sharp will be a guest of Air Marshal R. V. Goddard, head of the RAF Delegation. He will meet General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the AAF, and flying safety officers from AAF Headquarters and Air Transport Command. He will inspect Bolling Field and observe the local flying safety program.

Next Monday Air Commodore Sharp and his party will fly to Langley Field, Virginia, to meet Major General Elwood R. Quesada, commanding general of Tactical Air Command; Major General H.M. McClellan, of Air Communications Service; and Colonel J. W. Persons, chief of AAF Flying Safety Service. The group will remain at Langley Field for the rest of the week, inspecting safety methods and procedures at Flying Safety Service headquarters.

The complete itinerary will be announced after Air Commodore Sharp's arrival and consultation with his U. S. aide.

During the war, Commodore Sharp, who joined the RAF in 1924, served as liaison officer with the Eighth Air Force and the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. He became interested in the AAF safety program, and took this opportunity to see the methods used in this country first-hand.

Air Commodore Sharp recently completed a 30,000-mile trip in a RAF D.H. Mosquito bomber to inspect RAF overseas stations in a search for methods to reduce accidents.

Flying Safety Service is an AAF-wide activity, charged with discovering the conditions which are producing accidents in AAF operations and translating such knowledge into recommendations for sound preventive policy as a base for remedial action.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
3:30 P.M.

fUn38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 30 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 23, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

TYPHOON DAMAGES AAF
INSTALLATIONS ON GUAM

A typhoon, accompanied by heavy rains and winds estimated at 92 miles an hour, caused extensive damage to Army Air Forces installations on Guam Saturday morning, AAF headquarters was notified today.

A message from 20th Air Force headquarters on Guam said that, with all communications severed, early unofficial reports indicated that about 35 per cent of all Army installations on the island suffered major damage and 25 per cent suffered minor damage.

The typhoon was first charted by weathermen three days before it reached Guam. Following a straight course to the Marianas Islands, the center of the storm is believed to have passed between Guam and Saipan, but communication failure prevented definite information, AAF headquarters was notified.

No loss of life had been reported, the 20th Air Force message declared, adding that underground shelters and a previously arranged procedure for a typhoon emergency had afforded safe protection to all military personnel and families.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:45 P.M.

fUn38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 30 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 3425 and 4860

September 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

PARKER NAMED WAR DEPARTMENT MEMBER
OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMITTEE

Eliot V. Parker, War Department Safety Director, has been named the department's representative on the Federal Committee on Highway Safety, the War Department announced today.

Mr. Parker was designated by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson to serve on the committee along with representatives of other major government departments.

The Federal Committee on Highway Safety was recently created by Presidential executive order, following the President's Highway Safety Conference here. It will coordinate Federal activities in the field of highway safety with those of the National Committee for Traffic Safety, composed of 52 national safety organizations.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
12:15 PM

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 30 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

750 MORE ARMY NURSES NEEDED
TO MEET RECALL QUOTA OF 1,000

Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, reported today that about 250 nurses have returned to active duty in the Army Nurse Corps but 750 more vacancies must be filled before November 30 to prevent a shortage.

During November and December approximately 3,500 nurses will be eligible for separation due to the volunteer statements they have signed. And about 75,000 soldier patients remain in Army hospitals throughout the world.

A recall quota for 1,000 nurses was authorized by the War Department last month to guard against a possible Army nursing shortage. From a peak wartime strength of 56,000 nurses, the corps has dropped to less than 10,000 at present.

Nurses returning to duty are advised to bring along their favorite civilian clothes as they may be worn during off-duty hours.

On return to duty, the nurse will hold that rank she held immediately prior to processing for separation and she must sign up for 24 months or an unlimited length of time.

General standards which all returning nurses must meet are no dependents under 14 years of age, physical qualification for general duty, preferably under 34 years of age and unmarried. Those over 34 years with special qualifications will be considered.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Me, N.
10:30 A.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 27 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ...

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS LET
PROVIDENCE CONTRACT

E. Turgeon of Providence, Rhode Island, was low bidder on the general construction contract for the Veterans Administration hospital to be built by the Army Engineers at Providence, the War Department has announced. Mr. Turgeon's bid was $4,662,913. Otis Elevator Company was low bidder on elevators for the hospital, with a bid of $149,100. No bids were received for the refrigeration contract and this will be negotiated with the general contractor.

The Providence hospital, a 400-bed general medical and surgical type, is one of three for which the Veterans Administration had completed plans and then turned over to the Army Engineers for construction. The other two are a 150-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Grand Junction, Colorado, and a 300-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The award has been approved by Brigadier General John S. Bragdon, Director of Military Construction, Office of the Chief of Engineers, who has charge of the Veterans Administration hospital program for the Engineers.

The Army Engineers also announced award of the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Klamath Falls, Oregon. It went to Glenn Station, Hollis, Johnson, Sutton, Whitney and Dahl, of Portland, Oregon.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (Except Do), G, K, L, N.
11:15 A.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

SEP 30 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 3425 and 4860

September 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

SEARCH FOR BETTER PAPER CUPS
INSTITUTED BY QUARTERMASTER

Expendable paper cups which are suitable for serving hot and cold liquids and which are to be used with inserts for mess trays on hospital trains, ships, and planes are undergoing tests directed by Research and Development Branch, Military Planning Division, Office of The Quartermaster General.

The aim is to develop a waterproof, greaseproof, and lightweight cup which retains the desired rigidity when containing hot liquids for a period of time. Plastic, enamelware, and chinaware are considered unsatisfactory because of their excessive weight and bulk and because the washing of them requires additional personnel, water supply, and detergents, the space for which is limited on hospital trains, ships, and airplanes.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
12:20PM

g 355.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 27 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ATOMIC LECTURES BEGIN
AT FORT BELVOIR

A series of lectures and conferences of a non-technical nature designed to orient high-ranking Army officers with the implications of atomic energy as they apply to military operations and national defense opened yesterday at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the War Department announced today.

Opening of the series yesterday was attended by approximately 80 officers chosen from service schools and other installations throughout the country. At the conclusion of the four-day course, they will represent the nucleus of a group which will disseminate information relative to the practical military aspects of atomic energy as applied to the Army in general.

The sessions, which will not be open to the press or public, will be addressed by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and authorities on nuclear energy including the following:

Lieutenant General C. P. Hall, Director of Organization and Training, War Department General Staff; Major General L. R. Groves, Commanding General, Manhattan Project; Colonel K. D. Nichols, Colonel S. V. Hasbrouck and Mr. W. E. Kelley of the Manhattan Project; Brigadier General Thomas F. Power, Colonel J. P. Cooney, Lieutenant General M. B. Ridgway, Colonel George R. Barker, and Captain F. L. Ashworth, USN.

The conference was opened by Major General W. M. Hoge, Commanding General of Fort Belvoir.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Sc, N.
11:15 A.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE

September 24, 1946

OCT 14 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

EISENHOWER, DEVERS LAUD
WAR PERFORMANCE OF MP'S

Praise for the World War II performance of the Army's Military Police came today from General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and from General Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces Commander.

In a message to the Corps of Military Police, which will observe the fifth anniversary of its founding on Thursday of this week, General Eisenhower said:

"I extend hearty congratulations to the Corps of Military Police on its fifth anniversary. Your service at home and abroad during the war was of a high order, but I know that this record is only the prelude to the history your Corps will write in years to come.

"The heavy responsibilities assumed by our country and the tasks assigned the Army magnify more than ever the importance of maintaining a highly trained, disciplined, skillful Corps of Military Police to carry out the specialized duties required of it. I am confident that the Corps will meet the demands of the future with the thoroughgoing success it has met those of the past."

General Devers, in a letter to Brigadier General B. M. Bryan, who as the Army's Provost Marshal General is chief of the Corps of Military Police said:

"Through all the fighting in World War II, the Military Police did an outstanding job from the front lines to the Zone of Interior.

"Please accept the Army Ground Forces' appreciation, congratulations and best wishes for the future."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do), Ma, N.
10:13 A.M.

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 25, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS DIRECTED TO BUILD
VETERANS HOSPITAL IN DISTRICT

Army Engineers have been directed by Veterans Administration to prepare plans and specifications for the Veterans hospital to be erected in Washington, D. C., the War Department announced today. No site has been selected by the Veterans Administration for the 750-bed General Medical and Surgical hospital.

The Engineers will follow routine procedure in handling this project. An architect-engineer will be selected, preliminary plans drawn and, after approval, the permanent plans and specifications will be prepared. It will take from five to six months for the preparation of plans after the site is selected and another two months to advertise and receive construction bids.

Veterans Administration has also directed the Army Engineers to prepare plans and specifications for a 750-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at Norman, Oklahoma.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do), G, K, L, N.
12:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 26, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES TO BE TESTED
UNDER MOST SEVERE ARCTIC CONDITIONS

Army Ground Forces winter test task forces maneuvering in Alaska next winter will test Quartermaster Corps items designed to feed, clothe, and shelter troops under the most severe arctic conditions.

How to get food to men separated from their base camps while the thermeter registers 40 degrees below zero is one of the problems. Another is to learn which types of food are most suitable for "top of the world" conditions.

Studies will be made of the daily caloric requirements necessary to compensate men for heavy exertion and the maintenance of body heat. Clothing footwear, gloves, and tentage will be tested for suitability in dry cold and also in wet cold climates. Standardized Quartermaster equipage such as sleds, tents, and cooking gear will be submitted to the rigorous tests. The maneuvers will prove the soundness of experimental items or indicate the necessity for modifications.

Three task forces, two of them in Alaska and the other in Wisconsin, will encounter different climatic conditions. Task Force "Frigid", based at Ladd Field, Alaska, will test equipment in a cold dry climate. Wet cold conditions will be experienced by Task Force "Williwaw," based at Adak, where the hazards include the freakish storms known as williwaws, as well as snow, sleet, rain, and high-velocity winds. At Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, Task Force "Frost" will conduct tests under heavy temperate climatic conditions similar to those experienced by American Forces during the Ardennes offensive.

The Quartermaster Corps will provide 150,000 operational-type rations for each force. These will be divided equally among type C, the experimental type E, and 10-in-one rations. Type A rations, consisting of standard garrison meals, will be provided at the base camps but the operational rations will be used in terrain exercises which are expected to occupy one-half the time of the maneuvers.

The caloric requirements of men engaged in heavy exertions at sub-zero temperatures have never been accurately determined. Tests have revealed that in temperate climates the daily requirement of a milk deliveryman is about 4,500 calories; that of a longshoreman about 5,500. The additional amount needed to maintain body warmth under arctic conditions remains to be ascertained.

Mobile kitchens installed in vans, converted trucks, cargo trailers, and on cargo sleds will be provided each task force. For company units two types of

MORE

mobile kitchen will be supplied. One of these is a standard $2\frac{1}{2}$-ton, 6 x 6 van, into which will be installed three field ranges, two immersion water heaters, one case water heater, work benches, cabinets, utensils, cutlery, and the necessary tools and appurtenances. Walls of the van will be insulated against the cold and will be provided with double windows of plexiglass. A circulating system will furnish the necessary ventilation. Similar to this mobile kitchen is one installed on a standard $2\frac{1}{2}$-ton, "6 x 6" truck upon which a plywood shelter is built.

For feeding smaller detachments two types of mobile kitchen will be tested. One is installed in a standard 1-ton cargo trailer to which are added dual wheels for better traction on the snow and a shelter of plywood and celotes. The other small kitchen unit is similar except that it is mounted on a one-ton cargo sled which is towed by a tractor, sledmobile, or prime mover.

Providing troops with a sufficient quantity of water and also keeping the water from freezing before it can be used is a serious problem in extermely cold weather and the subject has been given close attention for the arctic exercises.

To melt snow and ice the immersion type of water heater will be used by all three forces. This device was originally intended to heat water for cooking and cleansing. It burns gasoline and is submerged inside a 24-gallon galvanized iron can. The water to be heated is poured in the can around the heater. In the forthcoming manouvers, the immersion type heater will be tested for its ability to melt snow and ice under sub-zero temperature conditions. One hundred of these items will be used by the Frigid force and 50 by each of the other two.

Since the food supplies for the arctic forces will be placed in dumps and will be solidly frozen it will be necessary to thaw the foods in large quantities, raise them to a suitable temperature for eating, and keep the foods hot until they reach the men.

It is planned to meet this problem by the use of prefabricated refrigerator warehouses and insulated food containers. The prefabricated refrigerator warehouse will be turned into reverse - instead of being used to keep foods cold it will be utilized to heat them. The cooling units will be replaced by heating elements so that it will be possible, in 24 hours, to heat 4,000 pounds of solidly frozen foods to a temperature of 128 degrees. One of these warehouse refrigerators will be provided each task force.

Removed hot from the reversed refrigerator the food will be placed in insulated food containers for transportation to detachments separated from their base camps. These food containers are new and experimental items. Two units, together weighing 1,250 pounds and with a capacity of about 800 pounds of food, are lashed on a one-ton cargo sled. They may also be used to convey water, which is stored in 5-gallon cans. The two units will contain about 80 gallons of water which should be protected agains freezing for several hours. Just how long the water can be kept from freezing remains to be determined though it will depend on the temperature of the water when it is placed in the containers and also on the outside temperature.

A new type of knife, fork, and spoon made of stainless steel and capable of being nested and locked in a small unit and carried in a uniform pocket will be tested. Each of these new Quartermaster-designed units is made of a single piece of corrosion-resistant steel with a slot near the handle end which permits it to be strung on the handle of the mess kit for washing and sterilizing. Experience in the war showed that the present knife, fork, and spoon are bulky, have a tendency to corrode, and present difficulties in sterilization. Because they rattle when carried in a mess kit they could betray the presence of troops to the enemy.

Experimental Quartermaster shelter items to be tested include the portable squad shelter, the shelter-half, nylon tent; a commercial type shelter tent, and insulated kitchen tents. The portable squad shelter employs no poles, ropes, or stakes. It consists of a collapsible and nesting metal frame, corrugated aluminum roof and vents, and canvas front and side walls. The shelter is considered superior to the old-style type squad shelter tent. It can be pitched on any terrain, provides headroom throughout its entire extent, and can be ventilated even in rainy weather.

The shelter-half, nylon tent is believed to be superior to the standard shelter-half in several respects. It is lighter in weight, less bulky, and does not collect snow or ice.

An experimental type of mitten, shell, with trigger finger will be tested together with a wool insert for the mitten shell. Made of deerskin leather, the mitten has the trigger finger and gauntlet of wind-resistant cotton fabric. Modifications of the same mitten consist of the substitution of an elastic wristlet for the gauntlet in one model, and a thin leather trigger finger in another. Tests will determine whether either of these types may serve both for firing weapons and as work mittens.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dn, N.
12:30 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Divisions
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 27, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

BRUNS GENERAL HOSPITAL
TO CLOSE DECEMBER 31

Bruns General Hospital in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is scheduled for closing on December 31, the War Department announced today.

At present there are 22 Army General Hospitals in operation and Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, Avon, Connecticut. At the height of the war, there were 65 General Hospitals.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Me, N.
12:30 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs.2528 and 4860

September 27, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

COLONEL JOSEPH D. RANEY NAMED
TO HEAD GROUND FORCES TASK FORCE

Colonel Jospeh D. Raney, a veteran of two years service in Alaska, was named today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, to succeed the late Colonel J. P. Hill as head of Task Force "Williwaw", one of three AGF task forces scheduled to conduct winter equipment tests in Alaska and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin during the next five months.

In joining Task Force "Williwaw" at Adak, Colonel Raney will be adding additional Alaskan service to the two years he spent with the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Morrow during World War II.

A native of Los Angeles, Colonel Raney graduated from Pomona College, Claremont, California in 1931. Called to active duty as a reserve officer in 1940 he saw service with the 10th Army Headquarters on Okinawa in addition to Alaskan duty.

Since January of this year he has been commanding officer of the Los Angeles District, Army Recruiting Service. Colonel Raney accepted a commission in the Regular Army on July 2.

Commanding Officers of AGF Task Forces "Frigid", Fairbanks, Alaska and "Frost", Camp McCoy, Wisconsin are Colonels Paul A. Reichle and Rudolph W. Broedlow, respectively.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af, B, D(except Do) Ma, N.
3:35

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 27, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

MAJ. GEN. T. B. LARKIN, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
EXPLAINS ARMY'S MEAT SITUATION

Major General T. B. Larkin, The Quartermaster General of the Army, in the following statement describes the present meat crisis in the Army and explains the steps taken by the Army, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies, to meet the situation.

"The Army priority order for the meat produced under Federal inspection by packers is to provide requirements for the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and War Shipping Administration addition to the Army. Also the Army supplements the meat which Veterans hospitals are unable to procure in the market. The Army is, therefore, primarily concerned with maintaining the adequate nourishment of all the Armed Forces and related agencies.

"The Quartermaster's original priority demand for Federally inspected meat for all agencies listed previously was for 15,000,000 pounds weekly, which is at the rate of three per cent of the normal total meat supply. Substitutions which we are making have brought the requirements down at once to 12,000,000 pounds weekly. This demand is 10 per cent of the present total inflow of meat to packers.

"Meat slaughter dwindled to a point where it became necessary for the War Department to ask the Department of Agriculture for authority to issue priority orders on all Federally inspected meat in the United States. Under this priority for Federally inspected meat the Quartermaster will procure for Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, War Shipping Administration and the Army at the rate of not over three per cent of the total normal annual supply of meat. Exclusive of Federally inspected meat there is a large quantity of meat slaughtered. Only meat shipped interstate need be Federally inspected. The non-Federally inspected meat category includes meat slaughtered under state or municipal inspection and sold locally. The Army does not purchase locally inspected meats.

"From the priorities of Federally inspected meats the Army is taking from its supply and giving a special priority on meat to Army and Veterans hospitals to maintain the diet required by patients in these hospitals.

"The War Department's priority requirement is being bought at OPA ceiling prices.

"The Army's primary concern is an adequate caloric diet for the soldier. As Quartermaster General of the Army I have ordered every necessary step taken to supply subsistence to the troops and if emergency measures which the Army is

MORE

taking, both under priority and the use of substitute foods, do not meet the situation because of conditions beyond the Army's control, I am prepared to make further recommendations to the War Department."

"The minimum caloric content of the soldier's ration is fixed by The Surgeon General at 3600 calories daily. During the war it was as high at times as 4500 calories daily. Within the present 3600 figure the Office of The Quartermaster General prepares a suggested master menu for Army commanders to follow. The present protein content is 114 grams against a minimum necessity of 100 grams.

"To meet the present crisis due to the meat shortage, I have directed certain substitutions in the master menu within the minimum caloric requirement. The substitutions will reduce the quantity of meat served to troops in the United States. I have recommended to Overseas Commanders that where local conditions permit they adopt the same substitutes until the situation is relieved--perhaps in 60 days. Troops in the United States represent approximately half of the Armed Forces to which the Quartermaster Corps supplies meat, including the Navy, Marine Corps as well as assisting in supply of the War Shipping Administration.

"Effective at once in the United States, The Quartermaster General is asking all Ground and Air Commanders to give their personal attention to refrigeration, methods of handling and other controls to insure conservation. They are also being asked to make 13 deletions of beef, lamb, pork and bacon per month from the menu which they serve the troops. Three of these deletions are beef, two of lamb, two of pork and six of bacon. This will be reduction of 12 per cent of the meat issues. The deletions amount to slightly more than a tenth of a pound of meat per man per day. The menu up to this time has called for .881 pounds of meat per man per day.

"To maintain the required 3600 calories for the soldier the substitutions in the master menu will authorize Army Commanders to serve additional issues per month of fish, macaroni and cheese, eggs and other dairy products.

"Cables sent to overseas theater commanders suggest that every effort be made in each Theater to make appropriate substitutes in the rations served from canned stocks on hand or by local procurement when available, because additional fresh meat cannot be shipped from the Zone of the Interior. Many Theaters have few refrigeration facilities and perishable subsistence in the pipe line of supply often constitute the major reserve for overseas theaters. Overseas Commanders are requested to observe the same conservations controls as are being applied at home.

"The Army is increasing its purchase of poultry and fish fillets but poultry is becoming increasingly difficult to procure because of increased civilian demand.

"If these immediate steps are not sufficient to assure the troops, whether at home or abroad, of an adequate diet then additional steps will have to be taken.

"The following alternatives have been considered:

1. Authority to apply present priority orders to all State inspected meat-packing plants in addition to the Federally inspected plants. This would require the establishment of Veterinary Corps inspection service, or Bureau of Animal Inspection services in such plants.

MORE

2. Purchase of meat or meat products from other countries. It is believed that supplies of acceptable meats could be obtained from Argentine for export to troops in Europe, and from Australia and Canada for troops in the Pacific, provided the necessary clearance could be obtained.

"Eighty-three per cent of the Argentine beef supply is allocated leaving 17 per cent free."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N, Speeches.
1:30 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

September 27, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS AWARD
BONHAM, TEXAS, CONTRACT

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Bonham, Texas, to Finger and Rustay and R. G. Schneider as a joint venture, the War Department announced today. Both firms are located at Houston, Texas.

The new hospital will consist of a 50-bed general medical and surgical building and a 300-bed domicilary annex. It is intended to take care of veterans who must remain under medical observation for some time but do not need intensive hospitalization during the whole period.

It was also announced that the Veterans Administration had turned over to the Army Engineers the 2,250-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at Peekskill, New York for advertising, receiving bids and construction. This is one of the hospitals designed by Veterans Administration and turned over to the Engineers for construction.

Veterans Administration has also turned over to the Engineers the construction of a 500-bed addition to the Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, hospital and the conversion of the present 597-bed hospital to a neuro-psychiatric status. The new buildings will comprise a 1,097-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital.

At the request of Veterans Administration, the Army Engineers will add a 150-bed addition to the present general medical and surgical hospital at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (Except Do), G, K, L, N.
10:20 A.M.

f 353
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

September 30, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

"PACUSAN DREAMBOAT" PILOT
WISHES LUCK TO NAVAL FLIERS

Colonel Clarence S. Irvine, Army Air Forces pilot who holds the world's long distance flight record, today expressed at Honolulu his hopes for a successful flight by the Navy crew now flying from Perth, Australia, to this country in a twin-engine patrol bomber.

Colonel Irvine will pilot "Pacusan Dreamboat," an AAF Boeing B-29 Superfortress, on a 10,000-mile flight from Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt. He has been delayed by unfavorable weather conditions in the Arctic region over which he must fly between Alaska and Newfoundland.

"I wish the Navy boys the best of luck on their proposed flight," Colonel Irvine said.

"I think it is a good thing for the progress of aviation that the Navy is attempting one sort of a flight while the Army Air Forces is attempting another. Both flights should furnish extremely valuable operational information, since the routes flown, types of airplane used, and other aspects are entirely different."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:45 PM

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 8, 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

September 30, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

48-MONTH EDUCATION OFFER
TO VOLUNTEERS ENDS OCT.5

Washington, Sept. 30 -- Major General Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, warned today that October 5 is the last day for volunteers enlisting in the Regular Army to assure themselves of a full 4-year college education under the G. I. Bill of Rights. After October 5, those entering the military service will receive education allowance credits only for time served from the date of entry in service until the official termination of the war.

Under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act, General Witsell said, Congress provided that men between 17 and 34 enlisting on or before October 5 are entitled to credit for the educational benefits of G. I. Bill of Rights for the full term of their enlistment -- thus a man enlisting for three years is entitled to a full 48 months at a college or trade or business school of his selection and where he qualifies after honorable discharge. The government pays tuition, laboratory fees, etc., up to $500 per year, plus grants of $65 monthly for living expenses, $90 if the veteran has dependents.

Beginning October 6, General Witsell stated, the education credits for all enlistments will accrue only to the end of the war -- one year of college after 90 days of service, plus one additional month for each month served. Thus only three-year men joining the Regular Army on or before October 5 can be assured the full 48 months credit regardless of when the war is officially declared over.

Since colleges are overcrowded today, with many war veterans resuming their educations after lapses of three to five years, the Regular Army offers a youth the assurance that he need not be deprived of higher education. By enlisting now for three years, at the highest pay in history, with the privilege of selecting his service, and with opportunities for training in 200 trades, the youth can qualify for the full education period and start it three years hence when crowded conditions in colleges have eased.

END

DISTIRBUTION: Aa,Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
11:00 AM

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 7 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 1, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ENGINEERS AWARD
HOUSTON CONTRACT

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Houston, Texas, to Franzheim and Associates, of Houston, the War Department announced today. Work on plans and specifications for this 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital will be started at once, it was stated.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
1:45 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 7 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

October 1, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AIR COMMODORE SHARP, RAF,
RECEIVES LEGION OF MERIT

Air Commodore Arthur Charles Henry Sharp, D.S.O., Director of Accident Prevention of the British Royal Air Force, received the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) from General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, at a special ceremony at the Pentagon.

Air Commodore Sharp is in this country to inspect AAF methods of flying safety.

The award citation, signed by President Truman, read as follows:

"For performance of meritorious services from 1 December 1942 to 31 June 1943 . As Deputy Chief of Staff of the Eighth Air Force, Commodore Sharp served on the immediate staff of the Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, and acted as the personal advisor to the Commanding General on all matters connected with the use of the United Kingdom as a base for United States Force operations. Through his extraordinary ability to combine frankness with friendship, and because he considered himself to all intents and purposes as being a member of the United States Air Forces, responsible to them for the ease and efficiency of their growth and operations in a locale with which he was peculiarly familiar, he assisted the United States Air Forces to avoid the fractions of procedural differences, and materially accelerated the application of United States Air Power upon the common enemy, thereby reflecting great credit upon his nation and upon the Royal Air Force."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:30 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 14 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 2, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

ARMY SEEKS QUALIFIED RESERVE OFFICERS
FOR OVERSEAS JAG ASSIGNMENTS

The War Department announced today the existence of an urgent need for a number of qualified reserve officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department to return to active duty. These officers are needed for immediate important assignments in both the European Theater and the Pacific Theater.

Interested officers should address their inquiries to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C. Under existing regulations an officer accepting one of these overseas assignments for an extended period may have his family join him overseas in accordance with priorities established in each theater, provided the officer agrees to serve in the overseas assignment at least one year after the family arrives. An officer may also express a preference as to the theater in which he desires to serve.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
2:45 PM

25-98494

Vn38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE

October 2, 1946

OCT 8 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ARMY CUTS CONSUMPTION OF MEAT BY 12% BUT FINDS MARKET SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT FOR REDUCED NEEDS

Substitutions in the Army's Master Menu by the Office of The Quartermaster General, deleting 13 issues of meat per month, have reduced the meat requirements for the Armed Forces by 12 per cent in an effort to provide more meat for civilian consumption during the present shortage, without reducing the 3,600-calorie minimum prescribed by the Office of The Surgeon General, the War Department revealed today.

However, even with that reduction in requirements, the Quartermaster Corps is finding it difficult to procure its necessary quota of meat.

To provide approximately 2,200,000 men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, War Shipping Administration and Veterans Administration with the proteins prescribed by the Office of The Surgeon General requires 12,300,000 pounds of meats per week. That amount is 2½ to 3 per cent of the Nation's normal meat production, but is approximately 10 per cent of the present inflow of meat to Federally inspected packing plants due to the abnormally low marketings at this time.

The priority order authorized by the Department of Agriculture in an effort to fill the minimum requirements of the Armed Forces has not yet been met by packers. The first week of the priority order resulted in delivery of only about 20 per cent of the quota.

Department of Agriculture report of Federal inspected meat slaughter for the week ending September 21 indicates present slaughter in Federally inspected plants is less than 30 per cent of normal for this season of the year.

The Quartermaster Corps is not presently storing meats in advance of its needs. Since April, procurement has dropped steadily, making it necessary to cut into former reserves faster than they could be replenished until, at the present time, the Armed Forces are dependent upon meat procured from day to day.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
2:00 P.M.

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 7 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 2, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS AWARD
V.A. HOSPITAL CONTRACTS

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Greenville, South Carolina, to Steward and Skinner and Connell and Associates of Miami, Florida, the War Department announced today. J. R. Edmunds, Jr., also of Miami, has been retained by the two firms as hospital consultant, it was stated.

At the same time it was announced that the Army Engineers had let the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Gill and Bianculli, of Chattanooga, and Haugaard and Morris, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Greenville hospital is a 200-bed general medical and surgical hospital while the Chattanooga project is a 500-bed general medical and surgical edifice.

Work on preliminary plans and specifications will start at once.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
11:15 A.M.

fUn38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 7 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 2, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF WEATHER BALLOON
DRIFTS TO NORWAY

A set of Army Air Force instruments used to record and broadcast upper air weather observations from small weather balloons has been found at Trondheim, Norway.

Balloons carrying weather instruments are released frequently by the AAF Weather Service to obtain data from high altitudes. Usually the balloons reach a height of about 75,000 feet and burst. A parachute is automatically released and brings the instruments to the earth without damage.

The balloon which drifted over Norway probably had a gas leak in the neck which permitted it to remain at a constant altitude long enough to be blown over that country by prevailing westerly winds in the upper atmosphere. The origin of the flight is not known, but the balloon could have been released from any of the AAF weather stations from California to Iceland.

Although the instruments were reported to be in good condition, it would cost more than they are worth to have them returned to the United States. Air Weather Service headquarters in Washington has advised the finder to send them to the Norwegian Weather Service.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
11;30 AM

Un 38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 9 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 3425 and 4860

October 3, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS AWARD
D.C. HOSPITAL CONTRACT

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Washington, D. C. Veterans Administration hospital to York and Sawyer, of New York City and Louis Justement of Washington, D. C. the War Department announced today.

The contract calls for design for a 750-bed general medical and surgical hospital. The site has not yet been selected.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do), G, K, L, N.
1:15 PM

OUn38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 2528 and 4860

October 4, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

CIVILIAN EDUCATORS SELECTED ECONOMICS TEXT
USED BY SERVICES

In response to queries concerning published charges that the Army is teaching "Soak the Rich Ideas" in its educational courses for service personnel, Brigadier General C. T. Lanham, Chief of the War Department Information and Education Division, revealed today that the selection of all instructional materials used by the armed forces had been supervised by the American Council on Education under contract with the War Department.

The text in question, "Economics: Principles and Problems," is not a service publication, but is a reprint of a standard college text published by Harper and Brothers.

This book, like all other texts used by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, was selected by the Editorial Staff of USAFI, a project of the American Council on Education.

The selection was based upon a comprehensive survey of outstanding educators at a number of educational institutions in the United States, the institutions being chosen on the basis of size, geographical distribution and academic standing. As the result of a survey made in 1944 by the editorial staff, the textbook in question, having received the highest number of points, was selected in May of that year as the text in economics for USAFI. Among those institutions from which replies were received from faculty members naming the text as first, second or third choice, are the following: University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Swarthmore College, University of Colorado, Pennsylvania State College, University of North Carolina, Stanford University, Duke University, University of Michigan, University of California, Haverford College, Miami University, Vanderbilt University, Oberlin College and Wesleyan University.

The authors of the book are Paul F. Gemmill, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, and Ralph H. Blodgett, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois.

Among the more than 100 educational institutions at present using the Gemmill and Blodgett text, according to the publisher, are: the Universities of Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Ohio, Maine, and Missouri; the George Washington University; Washington and Lee University; Vanderbilt University; University of Notre Dame, Johns Hopkins University, Purdue University, and Sweethriar College.

MORE

Because of the controversy which has arisen over the text, the Executive Committee of the Joint War-Navy Committee on USAFI (composed of 11 distinguished civilian educators, 2 Army officers and 2 Naval officers) has directed the withdrawal of this course from the curriculum of USAFI, pending final action to be taken by the full committee meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, on November 8 and 9.

The present Joint War-Navy Committee on USAFI was appointed in May 1946 by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy acting in unison. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Dr. Paul E. Elicker, Executive Secretary, National Association of Secondary School Principals, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Raymond W. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Mr. J. W. Harbeson, President, Pasadena Jr. College, Pasadena, California.
Mr. R. M. Grumman, Director, University Extension, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Dr. George C. Mann, Chief, Division of Adult and Continuation Education, State Department of Education, Los Angeles, California.
Dr. Francis T. Spaulding, Commissioner of Education, State Education Department, Albany, New York.
Dr. John Dale Russell, Director, Division of Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Donald J. Shank, School of Industrial Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Mr. Thomas H. Quigley, State Director, U. S. Employment Service, Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. George W. Rosenlof, Registrar, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, Vice President, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C.
Brigadier General C. T. Lanham, Chief, Information and Education Division, War Department Special Staff.
Colonel W. E. Sewell, Chief, Army Education Branch, Information and Education Division, War Department Special Staff.
Captain E. R. Durgin, USN, Director of Training, Bureau of Naval Personnel.
Commander W. H. Johnsen, USN, Officer-in-Charge, Educational Services Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
11:30 A.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 9 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 4, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF BAND TO FEATURE WORLD SERIES
IN 'HOLIDAY ON WINGS' BROADCAST

Baseball's World Series will be featured by the 100-piece official Army Air Forces Band in its "Holiday on Wings" program over the nationwide network of the Mutual Broadcasting System at 11:30 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, October 7.

The Band commanded and conducted by Major George S. Howard, of Reamstown, Pennsylvania, will play "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" and other appropriate selections. There will be a rendition of "Casey at the Bat," and highlights of the Series and of baseball history will be stressed.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
9:30 A.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 10 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

October 4, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF TESTING NEW FLIGHT
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The Army Air Forces has begun tests of a new Military Flight Service Communications System which will mean an annual saving of about $2,000,000 and is expected to improve present methods of ground communication with aircraft.

The system will be established officially November 1, and is receiving a complete shake-down test during October. The AAF will continue to use civilian facilities during the test.

Nine AAF Flight Service Centers have been established at Olmstead Field, Pennsylvania; MacDill Field, Florida; Wright Field, Ohio; Maxwell Field, Alabama; Fort Worth, Texas; Lowry Field, Colorado; March Field and Hamilton Field, California; and McChord Field, Washington. They will replace the 26 civil aircraft control centers in handling CFR (contact flight rules), flights of AAF aircraft, though civil centers will continue to route and regulate flights under IFR (instrument flight rules) conditions.

All centers are connected by Bell Telephone System Teletypewriter Exchange Service, and will have immediate contact with any AAF base within its control area by interphone circuit. It is expected that point-to-point communication of aircraft movement messages will be considerably expedited.

AAF Flight Service, formerly stationed in Civil Aeronautics Administration traffic control centers, will be located in the AAF Flight Centers under the plan.

The new network will include all AAf radio ranges, high frequency direction-finding stations, Air Rescue Services, and the CAA Communication System.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
10: 00 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 10 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. - RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

October 4, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

AAF B-29 BEGINS ATTEMPT TO FLY 10,000 MILES

"Pacusan Dreamboat," an Army Air Forces Boeing B-29 Superfortress, left Hickam Field, Hawaii, at 5:50 A.M. Friday (11:20 A.M. Friday, Washington time), for Cairo, Egypt, in an attempt to fly approximately 10,000 miles non-stop.

The flight is expected to take about 43 hours, depending on the direction and velocity of prevailing winds, according to Colonel Clarence S. Irvine, of St. Paul, Nebraska, the pilot.

Colonel Irvine held the long-distance non-stop record for nearly a year after a flight of 7,929 miles from Guam to Washington in approximately 35 hours in November, 1945.

However, a U. S. Navy P2V twin-engine medium bomber flew from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, early this week, a distance unofficially computed at 11,236 miles, in an unofficial time of 55 hours, 18 minutes.

Before Colonel Irvine's flight last November, the long-distance record was 7,158 miles, established in 1938 by a Vickers Wellesley aircraft of the British Royal Air Force on a flight from Ismailia, Egypt, to Darwin, Australia.

"Pacusan Dreamboat" will fly a Great Circle route, making its initial landfall at Juneau, Alaska, then proceed across the polar wastes and the North Polar region to Iceland, London, Paris, Foggia (Italy), and across the Mediterranean to Cairo.

It is the same B-29 used by Colonel Irvine on his Guam-to-Washington flight, but it was extensively modified at Tinker Army Air Field (Oklahoma City), Oklahoma, for the current flight. It was equipped with a stronger landing gear and heavier fuselage supports for enlarged bombay gasoline tanks, in order to carry the 13,000 gallons of gasoline required for the flight.

Four new engines were installed before the plane flew to Hawaii from McClellan Field, near Sacramento, California, on August 31.

Take-off weight was estimated at 147,000 pounds, which is 27,000 pounds over the maximum gross weight designed for standard-built B-29s.

The plane's original name was "Dreamboat," but shortly before arrangements were completed last summer for the present flight, it was renamed "Pacusan Dreamboat" in honor of the command in which Colonel Irvine and his crew served. "PACUSA"

MORE

is the AAF abbreviation for "Pacific Air Command, United States Army."

Although the plane had been in Hawaii more than a month, flight testing delayed the first "readiness" date until September 23, and since then turbulent weather conditions in the Arctic regions over which the flight passes have prevented a take-off until this morning.

Just before take-off, Colonel Irvine revealed that he planned to conserve his fuel supply by reducing power immediately after the plane was airborne and maintaining low altitudes of about 1,000 feet for the first six hours of the flight. Then, when sufficient fuel has been consumed, a slow climb to about 12,000 feet will begin, but at a minimum power.

By the time the Alaskan coastline is reached, the climb will be completed. The 12,000-feet altitude is required for the plane to continue to the North Polar region through a mountain pass, which will eliminate the need for greater height. Colonel Irvine expects to remain at 12,000 to 15,000 feet for the remainder of the flight over the polar regions if weather permits.

Once past the polar area, the B-29 will head straight for Iceland, where special observers at Meeks Field will visually record its passage. It will proceed to London, which it probably will pass over during Saturday night, so special radar and radio sets will verify its identity for official records, and the same procedure will be followed over Paris.

The next verification will be made at Foggia, Italy, and from there "Pacusan Dreamboat" will fly directly to Cairo, where it is expected to land around 11 A.M. Sunday, Greenwich Meridian Time (6 A.M Sunday, Washington time).

Crews of Air Weather Service, a division of Air Transport Command, will make special flights to provide Colonel Irvine with complete weather data over his route. B-29s of the 59th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron will fly from bases in Alaska to cover the Northern Pacific area. Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses, based in Greenland, will provide forecasts of North Atlantic regions.

Along the flight route, ground stations of the ATC's Air Communications System will remain in constant touch with the B-29. AAF Headquarters at Washington will issue periodic progress reports.

Many civilian stations and amateur radio operators throughout the world undoubtedly will overhear messages from "Pacusan Dreamboat," for they will be transmitted "in the clear" (not in code), accessible to anyone wishing to listen.

The plane will use an Army-Navy, Type ART-13, radio transmitter and, depending on location and atmospheric conditions, will use these ten frequencies: 3150, 3177.5, 3452.5, 4220, 4595, 6355, 6475, 8200, 8280, and 11445 kilocycles.

"Dreamboat" will be the voice call sign; the telegraphic code call sign will be 061, the last three digits of the plane's number; and W3QR/AM has been assigned to the plane as a call sign for amateur radio operators.

MORE

Extensive precautions have been taken to insure rescue of the crew in event of a forced landing en route. Air-sea rescue units have been alerted in Hawaii and at Ladd Field, Alaska, to stand by with special aircraft and trained crews to pick up the crew in case of a ditching in the Pacific area or in the polar wastes north of Juneau.

Units stationed in Greenland and Iceland will cover the North Atlantic portion of the flight. RAF rescue groups will cooperate in the area near England, and AAF air-sea rescue units operating from Foggia, Italy, have been assigned to the last leg of the flight over the Mediterranean.

Constant radio contact will be maintained with the B-29 from AAF radio stations all over the world so that air-sea rescue units will be able to plot the plane's position promptly and accurately should an emergency arise.

Aeronautical knowledge learned on the flight will be of primary interest to several sections of the Army Air Forces, and this is the mission of the operation, rather than merely to complete a long-range, non-stop flight.

If "Pacusan Dreamboat" succeeds in its flight, it is expected to land with invaluable information covering navigation, weather, communications, and engineering problems encountered in the Polar region.

From an operations viewpoint, the flight will help determine the practicability of Polar routes for shortening the lines of communication from this hemisphere to Europe and the Near East. The basic equipment, including the B-29 itself, its engines, and the radio instruments, will undergo severe tests.

The AAF has made most types of its combat aircraft perform beyond their original specifications and this flight, if successful, should prove conclusively the capability of a standard-type B-29 beyond the basic tasks for which it was designed. The B-29 was never intended for flights of 10,000 miles, nor to carry the load aboard "Pacusan Dreamboat."

A complete report of fuel and oil consumption under various conditions and data on power consumed and performance of all equipment will be submitted to Wright Field, Ohio, engineers for thorough study and evaluation.

The Air Surgeon's office will be interested in the effects of the long trip on crew members. Fatigue, alertness, and the reaction of personnel to prolonged periods of breathing oxygen will be studied by flight surgeons.

The crew includes:

Colonel Irvine, pilot.
Colonel Beverly H. Warren, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Plainview, Texas, second pilot.
Major James R. Dale, Jr., of Wise, Virginia, flight engineer.
R. B. Snodgrass (civilian), of Seattle, Washington, second flight engineer.
Major Norman P. Hayes, of Seneca, Missouri, navigator.
Major James T. Brothers, of Fountain City (Knoxville), Tennessee, second navigator.

MORE

Major James R. Kerr, of Arcadia, California, personal equipment officer and scanner.
Master Sergeant Gordon S. Fish, of Appleton, Wisconsin, crew chief and scanner.
Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Shannon, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, radio operator.
Master Sergeant Edward G. Vasse, of Huntsville, Missouri, second radio operator.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
10-4-46
2:30 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 8, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

DALLAS HOSPITAL
CONTRACT AWARDED

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Dallas, Texas, to Wyatt C. Hedrick, of Fort Worth, Texas, the War Department announced today. This is a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital.

Mr. Hedrick will start work at once on plans and specifications for the hospital. He will submit preliminary plans for approval of the Army Engineers and Veterans Administration and, after approval, will perfect the permanent plans. The construction contract will be let by open bid.

Preliminary plans should be ready in about three months and permanent plans, ready to submit for bids, in about six months.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L. N.
2:00 P.M.

fUn38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS BRANCH, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 8, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

LAKE CHARLES ARMY AIR FIELD
TO BECOME INACTIVE

As a part of the Army Air Forces stabilization move, Lake Charles Army Air Field at Lake Charles, Louisiana, will be closed down in the near future and will revert to a "temporarily inactive"status. Although facilities for a reserve detachment will be maintained there, no AAF personnel will be stationed on the field after the change.

In a three-way shift involving three other fields, the 47th Light Bomb Group and its servicing units, now at Lake Charles, will be moved to its permanent station at Biggs Field, El Paso, Texas. Headquarters of the Ninth Air Force and the 20th Fighter Group, both now at Biggs Field, will be moved to make room for the 47th. The Ninth, and its supporting units, will be shifted to Greenville Army Air Base, Greenville, South Carolina, and the 20th will go to Shaw Field, Sumter, South Carolina.

The transfers are scheduled to begin October 10 or as soon after that date as possible.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
11 A. M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

OF THE

OCT 15 1946

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 9, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

992,648 JOIN ARMY IN FIRST YEAR OF NEW CAMPAIGN FOR VOLUNTEERS

Reviewing the first year of the Army's greatest peacetime recruiting campaign, Major General Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, said today that more than 992,648 volunteers had joined the Regular Army since the Armed Forces Recruitment Act was adopted on October 6, of last year.

While the current rate of enlistments makes it certain that the million-man mark will be reached this month, a remarkable achievement, Major General Witsell pointed out that attainment of this figure will not solve the Army's manpower problem more than momentarily.

Forty-nine percent or approximately 480,000 are short term enlistment. Of these 270,000 will be discharged by June 30, 1947, therefore the Army must continue to get about 40,000 enlistments every month to maintain the strength needed to discharge its share of this country's world-wide obligations.

"The Army is bending every effort to get as many volunteers as possible," Major General Witsell continued. "however, until it is known whether or not voluntary enlistments can meet the Army's requirements, Selective Service must be continued to fill the gap between voluntary enlistments and total manpower needs."

Of the 992,648 enlisting since last October, more than 298,517 volunteers have entered the Regular Army from civilian life. Enlistments reached a peak in November 1945, when 183,588 signed up, the figure including a heavy volume of enlistments by men of the wartime Army of the United States.

Enlistments by month and type are shown in the following table:

MONTH	TOTAL	ORIGINAL	FROM A.U.S.	REENLISTMENTS FROM REG. ARMY
1945				
September	12,083	706	3,639	7,748
October	64,772	8,882	33,506	22,384
November	183,588	18,428	137,622	27,538
December	132,236	15,971	104,244	12,021
1946				
January	113,454	34,544	68,786	10,124
February	93,081	33,537	54,087	5,457

MORE

March	73,499	28,832	40,643	4,024
April	63,867	22,166	37,283	4,418
May	48,136	20,335	23,814	3,987
June	62,494	30,633	26,390	5,471
July	44,063	26,812	14,274	2,977
August	39,615	27,580	10,666	1,369
September*	37,925	31,417	5,052	1,456

(*Figure covers period through September 21.)

The increases in June and September reflect enlistments of high School youths, most of whom waited until after their graduation to sign up, while others delayed their enlistment until the end of the summer holiday.

Pennsylvania, Texas and New York led the States in the number of enlistments in the first nine months with 58,859, 54,217 and 52,759 respectively. The enlistments by Army Area are shown in the following table:

First Army Area

Connecticut	6,796
Maine	4,883
Massachusetts	18,479
New Hampshire	2,475
Rhode Island	3,463
Vermont	2,367
Delaware	1,563
New Jersey	17,070
New York	52,759

Second Army Area

District of Columbia	4,634
Maryland	11,827
Pennsylvania	58,859
Virginia	22,245
Indiana	22,045
Kentucky	23,822
Ohio	40,828
West Virginia	16,341

Third Army Area

Alabama	20,897
Florida	15,902
Georgia	24,772
Mississippi	15,550
North Carolina	24,789
South Carolina	14,987
Tennessee	20,635

MORE

Fourth Army Area

Arkansas	13,962
Louisiana	20,060
New Mexico	4,635
Oklahoma	17,966
Texas	54,217

Fifth Army Area

Illinois	34,258
Michigan	25,142
Wisconsin	13,488
Colorado	5,923
Iowa	10,461
Kansas	8,906
Minnesota	11,495
Missouri	18,347
Nebraska	5,216
North Dakota	3,115
South Dakota	3,426
Wyoming	1,110

Sixth Army Area

Arizona	4,004
California	36,291
Idaho	2,352
Montana	2,781
Nevada	540
Oregon	5,489
Utah	2,205
Washington	8,969

Enlistments by Arm and Service were as follows:

Arm or Service	Sept. 21 Total	Percentage
Air Force	217,307	22.43
Armored	10,841	1.12
Infantry	39,138	4.04
Cavalry	5,231	.54
Field Artillery	14,460	1.49
Ordnance	21,007	2.17
Signal Corps	15,161	1.56
Coast Artillery Corps	7,995	.83
Engineers	20,262	2.09
Quartermaster Corps	60,280	6.22
Finance	1,349	.14
Medical	16,914	1.75

MORE

Chemical Warfare Service	1,182	.12
Corps of Military Police	18,709	1.93
Transportation	20,842	2.15
Adjutant General's Department	1,093	.11
Detached Enlisted Men's List	6,880	.71
Unassigned	485,465	50.11
Miscellaneous	169	.02
Army Band	126	.01
Airborne	4,411	.46

The recruiting campaign, which was launched at the express direction of Congress, was given new emphasis in June, when Congress authorized pay raises for enlisted men ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. Privates now receive $75 a month in cash, while the value of the free food, clothing, lodging, medical and dental services provided are estimated to bring a private's income to the equivalent of $40 a week.

Major General Witsell said that one of the biggest inducements, particularly for reenlistments, has been the new retirement plan which permits an enlisted man to retire on half pay after 20 years' service, or on three-quarters pay after 30 year's service. This permits a Master or First Sergeant to retire after 30 years on $185.63 a month, representing an annuity for which a civilian would have to pay about $100 a month for 30 years.

The educational advantages offered under the GI Bill of Rights and by the Army's 200 special training courses, also have added to the attraction of an Army career, Major General Witsell asserted.

The recruiting campaign has been supported by a broad publicity program. Stage, screen and radio stars have contributed their services and newspapers, magazines and other periodicals have been enlisted in the recruiting effort.

In addition to all this, the Advertising Council, as a public service has given great support to the Voluntary Recruiting Campaign, by placing sponsored advertising in several thousand newspapers, billboards, car-cards, and window cards. The Council also arranged for sponsored commercials on the four radio networks. Their fine cooperation has done much to help insure the success of the drive.

The radio program has been particularly extensive. The American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting Company have donated time and production services for the two Army network shows, "Sound Off," and "Warriors of Peace." The latter has been carried by ABC every week since March and has just been renewed for an additional 13 weeks. "Sound Off" will open Thursday for a run of 26 weeks on Mutual after having been carried by Columbia since July 4.

In addition to these network musical programs, ABC is now broadcasting the entire West Point football schedule, with the exception of the Army-Navy game, as part of the recruiting program, while Mutual is broadcasting "The Game of the Week," in the interest of recruiting. The West Point schedule is broadcast on Eastern Time, the "Game of the Week" schedule on Central Time.

MORE

Two recorded Army musical recruiting shows also are being broadcast. One "Proudly We Hail," is being offered by about 700 independent stations, while an additional 500 stations are broadcasting "Voice of the Army." Both are 15-minute programs.

Among the stage, screen and radio notables who have donated their services to the recruiting program have been Brian Aherne, Louise Albritton, Kay Armen, Tallulah Bankhead, Lynn Bari, Andre Baruch, John Beal, Morgan Beattie, Ralph Bellamy, Joe E. Brown, Louis Calhern, Louise Carlyle, Dane Clar, Patti Clayton, Nancy Coleman, Jane Cowl, Milton Cross, Janette Davis, Peter Donald, Maurice Evans, Glen Ford, Preston Foster, Kay Francis, Clark Gable, Virginia Grey, George Hicks, Ruth Hussey, Dean Jaggers, Raymond E. Johnson, H. V. Kaltenborn, John B. Kennedy, Dennis King, Evelyn Knight, Walter Kronkite, Alan Ladd, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Ernest K. Lindley, Bert Lytell, Frank Lovejoy, Peggy Mann, Audrey Marsh, Vera Massey, Elsa Miranda, Robert Mitchum, Wayne Morris, Arnold Moss, George Murphy, Pat O'Brien, Vincent Price, Quentin Reynolds, David Ross, Barry Sullivan, John Sylvester, Lowell Thomas, Martha Tilton, Bea Wain, Bill Williams and Nan Wynn.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do), Ma, N, ORC, ROTC.
1:00 PM

g 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 14 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 9, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

NATIONAL GUARD LOGISTIC
CONFERENCES SCHEDULED

Supply and equipment support of National Guard units will be discussed at a series of conferences to be held at the headquarters of the six field armies in the United States, it was announced today by Major General Butler B. Miltonberger, Chief of the War Department National Guard Bureau.

Officer teams assigned by the National Guard Bureau will visit each Army headquarters and confer there with the commanding general and his supply staff. State maintenance officers of the National Guard within each Army area will attend the meetings in that area.

Schedule of visits by the National Guard Bureau representatives, commanding officers and locations of army headquarters follow:

Second Army (Lieutenant General A. C. Wedemeyer, Baltimore, Maryland) October 16-17-18;
First Army (General Courtney Hodges, Governors Island, New York) October 21-22-23;
Fourth Army (General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas) October 29-30-31;
Sixth Army (General Joseph W. Stilwell, Presidio of San Francisco, California) November 4-5-6;
Fifth Army (Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, Chicago, Illinois) November 13-14-15;
Seventh Army (Lieutenant General Oscar W. Griswold, Atlanta, Georgia) November 18-19-20.

Similar conferences will also be held by representatives of the National Guard Bureau with authorities in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The conference in Hawaii is scheduled for the second week in November following the Sixth Army meeting, and the one in Puerto Rico for shortly after the Seventh Army conference.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
1;30 P.M.

Un38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 16 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

TRAVEL RESERVATION BUREAUS
CLOSE IN ARMY ECONOMY MOVE

In a new economy move, the War Department has issued orders to close Army Reservation Bureaus operated at various cities and Army installations in the United States for the purpose of assisting persons travelling by railroad at Government expense to obtain reservations for such travel.

Persons now desiring reservations for travel at Government expense will obtain them through transportation officers at Army posts, camps and stations.

Forty reservation bureaus were set up three years ago in principal cities of the country to speed the movement by rail of authorized civilian personnel travelling on official business, and military personnel travelling on official business, leave or furlough.

During the period they have been established the bureaus have handled accommodations for upwards of 8,500,000 persons, experiencing their heaviest single month in June, 1945, when 425,000 accommodations were obtained. Largely through the cooperation of American railroads, the bureaus have an over-all record of considerably less than one per cent of failure in efforts to obtain requested accommodations.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, T
11:15 A.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 18 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

ARMY ANNOUNCES NEW SEPARATION CRITERIA FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

A new separation policy designed to speed the separation from service of Medical Department officers, with the exception of those in certain critical categories, will go into effect November 1, it was announced today by the War Department.

The new separation criteria especially apply to Category V Medical Department officers--those who have requested relief from active duty at the earliest possible time--and includes those who are graduates of the Army Specialized Training Program with the prescribed length of service in active commissioned duty.

Provision is made for the discharge of Dental Corps officers upon completion of 24 months' service. The previous requirement for separation was 30 months' service.

Veterinary Corps, Sanitary Corps, the Medical Administrative Corps officers, formerly required to serve for 36 months, now may be released with 32 months of service.

Service requirements have been dropped for members of the Army Nurse Corps in Category V who under former provisions were required to serve for 14 months, in view of the fact that by November 1 no Category V nurses will remain in service.

No change is made in the criteria for non-specialist Medical Corps officers, who are required to complete 24 months' service, as they will be under the new policy. The same is true of Medical Department Dietitians and Physical Therapists, for whom the existing requirement of 24 months' service remains unchanged under the new directive.

Excepted from general provisions of the program are Medical Corps officers with primary or secondary classifications in certain military occupational specialties, and who are assigned to duties utilizing their specialty. Such officers are eligible for separation upon completion of 36 months' service. Release of such specialists, however, is subject to the right of the Surgeon General to retain by individual selection a relatively few critically needed specialists where this is essential to the proper care of patients. The scarce occupational specialty numbers are: 3101, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3112, 3125, 3126, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3139, 3150, 3152, 3153, 3180, 3306, and 3325.

MORE

It was also pointed out that Medical Department officers on duty in general hospitals closing out before January 1, 1947, may be retained on duty until the closing date for that hospital, but in any event must be released to begin terminal leave not later than December 31 of this year. Medical Department officers on duty in regional station hospitals may be retained on duty beyond date of eligibility, but must be released to begin terminal leave not later than December 1.

All Army Nurse Corps officers in Category III--those who have volunteered to continue on active duty until December 31 this year--may be retained on duty beyond November 1, but must begin terminal leave not later than December 1. This excepts ANC officers on duty in general hospitals closing out prior to January 1, 1947, who may be retained on duty until the hospital closes, but in no case will their terminal leave begin later than December 31.

Provision is made for all but excepted Medical Department officers to be separated from service so that their period of terminal leave will be included in the over-all period of service.

In addition, all Medical Department officers surplus to requirements of major commands, or returned to continental United States from overseas theaters will be separated if they are within 60 days of eligibility for release.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, Me, N.
2:45 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 18 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 11, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ARMY OFFERS DENTAL SCHOOL SENIORS
RESERVE COMMISSIONS AND INTERNSHIPS

A limited number of dental internships and reserve commissions were offered senior class students in approved dental schools, it was announced today by the War Department.

Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army, stated that those students selected will be given reserve commissions as First Lieutenants and placed on an active duty status for one year in an Army dental clinic. During that time they will receive as pay and allowances $3,804 if they are married and government quarters are not furnished. If an officer is single and lives in government quarters he will be paid $2,652 for the year's study.

Internships will be of the approved rotating type and include training in oral diagnosis, roentgenology, prosthetics, oral surgery, periodontia and operative dentistry.

In notifying the Deans of accredited dental schools of the new plan, The Surgeon General asked that they recommend men who are not only desirable as interns but who will ultimately develop as Regular Army dental officers. Men who are recommended for the Regular Army at the end of their internships will enjoy important advantages in obtaining permanent commissions. They will receive credit for one year of service for pay and promotion purposes, and the year of internship will be accepted as the year of experience which is one of the requirements for a permanent commission. The Surgeon General feels that the interns' superior officers will be capable judges of their ability.

Men who do not develop to meet Army requirements or who do not wish to accept Regular Army commissions will not be retained on active duty at the end of the year's training. Army dental internships meet the standards of civilian institutions, however, and men not remaining in the service will receive full credit for completion of their training.

Interested senior students may consult the Deans of their respective schools for application forms and further instructions.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Me
12:45 P.M.

25-99328

q 353.6
Un38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 16 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

October 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

"PACUSAN DREAMBOAT" FLIGHT
COST AAF $91,941

The flight of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, "Pacusan Dreamboat", which pioneered the route from Hawaii to Cairo over the Arctic regions, cost the Army Air Forces $91,941.

The major portion of this cost is considered recoverable as it involved structural changes to the airplane which now forms part of its permanent equipment.

The 13,000 gallons of gasoline used during the long flight cost the AAF $2,795.00, and the oil approximately $162. These figures reflect the true cost of the flight, as the balance of $88,984 was to Boeing Aircraft Company for special bomb bay fuel cells, installation charges for the engine changes, installation of nylon center-section fuel cells, strengthening of the landing gear, and other minor structural changes to the fuselage.

It is planned to keep the "Pacusan Dreamboat" complete with its new equipment in the event it might be used on other long range flights in the future.

The four new engines were taken from an AAF stockpile, as was all of the extra radio equipment carried. The Arctic equipment and emergency rations were also regular AAF equipment. The aircraft itself is a standard B-29 delivered to the AAF during the war.

AAF officers considered the total cost an extremely low price to pay for the mass of aeronautical knowledge learned by the flight. General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the AAF, pointed out that Pacusan Dreamboat "gained valuable information on navigational, engineering, communications, weather, fuel consumption, and physical endurance problems. It proved the feasibility of a flight over the polar wastes by properly-equipped aircraft".

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 16 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel.- RE 6700.
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 11, 1946
R E L E A S E

I M M E D I A T E

ENGINEER DISTRICTS
AFFECTED BY CHANGE

Three Army Engineer Districts, located in Baltimore, Maryland, and in Buffalo and New York, New York, will be extended territorially as a result of the consolidation of the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Engineer Divisions, the War Department announced today. The Syracuse, New York, District will be discontinued. The changes take effect November 1, 1946.

Under the consolidation, the functions of the two divisions will be combined in the North Atlantic Division offices at New York City. The new North Atlantic Division will consist of the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk Districts.

Territorial limits of the Buffalo District which is part of the Great Lakes Division, will be extended to the drainage basis of the Oswego River and tributaries above Minetto, New York. Jurisdiction over the New York State Barge Canal remains with the New York District.

The Baltimore District will extend its territorial limits to include the entire drainage basin of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries.

Territorial limits of the New York District are extended to include the drainage basin of the Mohawk River and tributaries above Cresent, New York,

Necessary transfer of civilian personnel, property, records and funds will be effected by the Division Engineer of the North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes Divisions, according to Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
11:30 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

OCT 16 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 11, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY ENGINEERS REJECT
BIDS FOR TWO HOSPITALS

Army Engineers have rejected all bids for the construction of Veterans Administration hospitals at Grand Junction, Colorado, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the War Department announced today. The Division Engineer of the Missouri River Engineer Division has been instructed to re-advertise both jobs for bids not later than November 27, it was stated.

Grand Junction plans are for a 150-bed general medical and surgical hospital and Sioux Falls is a 300-bed general medical and surgical job. Plans for both were drawn by the Veterans Administration and turned over to the Army Engineers to build.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do) Ma, N.
11:45 A.M.

Un38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 18 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 14, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT
FOR NEW ORLEANS HOSPITAL

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, to Favrot and Reed of New Orleans, who will have associated with them Faulkner, Kingsbury and Stenhouse, of Washington, D. C., the War Department announced today. This is a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital.

Orders to proceed with the preliminary plans and specifications will be issued October 18 and the preliminary plans are expected to be completed shortly after the middle of December. After approval by the Army Engineers and the Veterans Administration, the preliminary plans will be made into permanent plans and the Engineers will advertise for construction bids.

Work will be carried on under the supervision of the Lower Mississippi Valley Engineer Division and the New Orleans Engineer District.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D, (Except Do), G, K, L, N. Lb.
3:20 PM

0Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE

OCT 21 1946

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 15, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

J O I N T A R M Y - N A V Y R E L E A S E

CAPTAIN BOLTON IS APPOINTED
NAVY LIAISON OFFICER TO AGF

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, today announced the appointment of Captain Robert Bolton, U.S.N., as Navy Liaison officer to the Army Ground Forces Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

In his new post, Captain Bolton will work closely with staff officers of the Army Ground Forces on matters of mutual importance to both branches of the service.

Liaison with the Army is not new to Captain Bolton. He served as executive officer aboard the U.S.S. Nashville, one of the cruisers which escorted the aircraft carrier Wasp when the Wasp carried the Army planes which raided Tokyo under the command of Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle in April, 1942. He also worked in close cooperation with the Army during the bombardment of Kiska and the occupation of Adak during the Aleutian campaign.

Captain Bolton was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1916, from New Jersey, and was commissioned an ensign in June, 1919. After a tour of sea duty, he was assigned to the Naval Academy as an instructor in the department of engineering and aeronautics for two years from September, 1925. He later served in the academy's executive department.

His other assignments include command of the destroyer Bainbridge in 1935, and tours as executive officer of the Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and recruiting officer for the Los Angeles Naval District. His last command was the U.S.S. Miami.

Captain Bolton holds the Bronze Star medal for action while flotilla commander of LST Flotilla No. 3 in the occupation of Kiska and the assault and occupation of Tarawa.

Captain Bolton's home of record is at 45 Swan River Street, Patchogue, L. I.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
3:30 P.M.

f Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 21 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 15, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

ARMY "MAKES IT A MILLION" BUT WARNS
RECRUITING NEEDED TO MAINTAIN LEVEL

The attainment of the Army's "Make It A Million" recruiting goal will be observed Friday afternoon in brief ceremonies in the office of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, when Corporal Irving T. Bennett, Jr. of 112 St. John's Road, Baltimore, Md., will be greeted by the Secretary as a representative of the first million men to join the Regular Army since passage last October of the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945.

In announcing attainment of the goal, Major General Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, pointed out that although over 1,000,000 men have responded to the call as of October 7, nearly one half of the Army's enlisted strength will be eligible for discharge by next summer through the expiration of their terms of service. Therefore an aggressive recruiting campaign must be carried on, General Witsell declared, to maintain the strength which the Army requires to fulfil its world-wide commitments. This will require voluntary enlistments at an average rate of 40,000 men a month. If voluntary recruiting fails to enlist men at this rate, then later on it will be necessary to call upon Selective Service to fill the gap between what the volunteer system produces, and the total necessary to maintain the Army at its required strength.

Secretary Patterson and Corporal Bennett will be interviewed at 3:45 o'clock on Friday afternoon over an American Broadcasting Company hookup. The radio appearance will be followed at 4 o'clock by brief ceremonies in the Secretary's office in The Pentagon.

Present at the ceremonies will be, in addition to Corporal Bennett, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bennett, of the Baltimore address. Following the ceremonies, War Department officials will entertain Corporal Bennett and his family at dinner.

Corporal Bennett returned early this month to the Army after four months in civil life. He had been discharged from the Army on June 10, 1946, after more than two years of service. He participated in two campaigns as a member of the 90th Division, and was awarded the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He reenlisted October 8 for three years for duty overseas, and is expected to leave for Europe within a few days.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do,) Ma, N, T.
12:00 Noon

Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 21 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 15, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

R E L E A S E

MAILING PERIOD FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TO OVERSEAS SOLDIERS OPENS TODAY

Postoffices throughout the nation were today accepting 1946 Christmas packages destined for Army personnel overseas. The special gift mailing period, during which packages may be sent without request slips to overseas soldiers, will continue until November 15, according to Major General Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, under whose direction the Army's postal system is operated.

In past years the gift mailing period has been set from September 15 to October 15, but this year, with the number of troops overseas greatly reduced and their movement stabilized and location better known, postoffice officials and Army postal officers decided the mailing period could be moved back a month. With the change, officials expect that gifts will be delivered to the soldier in the days immediately before Christmas Day, adding to their sentimental value and the spirit of the Christmas season.

American families, for the first year since the war started, now know with reasonable accuracy just where their soldier-relative is stationed, the postal officers point out. Those packages going to distant points such as China, India, the Middle East, and the islands of the Pacific should be mailed as early as possible in the period, preferably not later than November 1, to assure their arrival by Christmas Day.

Using past years experience as a guide, both postoffice officials and Army postal officers offer you the following suggestions in preparing your Christmas package for overseas shipment. They are:

1. Shop early and mail your overseas package as early as possible in the period. You may not send more than one package per week to any one addressee.

2. Choose your gifts wisely. The overseas soldier is provided ample food and clothing. He can purchase candy, gum, cigarettes, shaving equipment, soap, toiletries, watches, cameras, cigarette-lighters, etc. in his Post Exchange. If you're tempted by electrical appliances remember that much of Europe's electrical output is of a different voltage than ours and much is direct current, while ours is alternating.

3. Avoid fragile gifts. Perishable items are unacceptable. Intoxicants, inflammables and poisons are prohibited.

MORE

4. Your gift package must weigh no more than 70 pounds and the combined length and girth must measure no more than 100 inches.

5. When you have selected your gifts choose a box to fit it and strong enough to withstand handling and storage over great distances. Recommended box materials are metal, wood, solid fiberboard, and strong double-face corrugated fiberboard testing at least 200 pounds.

6. Pack your gift box solidly to avoid rattling and crushing of the box. Pad the contents with cushioning material as well as possible. Tie with strong cord, preferably by four separate pieces, two lengthwise and two crosswise, knotted at the crossings. Gummed tape seals will strengthen the box but don't use them alone as they will loosen if they become damp.

7. Place your name and address and those of the addressee together with a list of the articles in the package, within the box.

8. Print your own address and that of the addressee directly on the box. Then, if you have a fiberboard box, wrap it in heavy paper and tie it again.

9. Do not write on gummed labels, which may become moist and loose, in addressing your box. Write directly on the box or wrapping.

10. Insure your package.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), N.
3:20 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 21 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 16, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ARMY WILL RECRUIT 5000 PARTIALLY DISABLED VETERANS

In another move to bring skilled personnel into the United States Army and also to offer the Army as a career to many men heretofore barred from such an opportunity because of disability caused by honorable service, the War Department announced today that certain categories of disabled veterans would be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army.

Recognizing that many men disabled in service are desirous of an Army career and that many of these men have proven themselves able and skilled by winning over their handicaps, the War Department has directed that an initial 5000 partially disabled veterans will be accepted for service in the Regular Army.

This action comes as an official recognition of the fine character and strength exhibited by the majority of our disabled men, and provides the Army the opportunity of action in helping to place our disabled men in normal and happy positions. However, the Army does not consider the move as helping the handicapped, but, rather, desires to utilize the services of the handicapped in preserving its fighting strength. Careful study of the accomplishments and the development of special skills by partially disabled men has proven to the Army that these disabled men have shown themselves of equal value in many occupations to many other men unhindered by any handicap. The War Department feels that those individuals with non-organic disabilities can be utilized in technical type positions in such a manner as to be a great asset to the Army.

In planning the action, the War Department assembled a partial list of the "overhead type" positions that can be filled by these individuals. The positions are as follow: diesel and automobile mechanic, clerk, postal clerk, dental laboratory technician, draftsmen, electricians, machinist, moving picture projectionist, sign painter, shoe repairmen, stenographer, tailor, teletype operator, toolroom keeper, X-Ray technician, key punch operator, classification specialist, office machine servicemen, telephone operator, tabulating machine operator, clerk-typist, medical technician, tabulating machine repairman, shop clerk,

MORE

leather and canvas worker, finance clerk, radio repairman, message center clerk, low and high speed radio operator, supply clerk, dental assistant, medical laboratory technician, pharmacy technician, radio-teletype mechanic, small arms weapons mechanic, camera technician, and photographic laboratory technician. These positions and many more may be filled by the disabled who cannot meet the minimum physical standard for Enlistment or Induction.

The disabled enlistee is needed to fill the positive need for skilled manpower in the Army, and his utilization will allow the Army to release physically-fit soldiers for more strenuous duties. The action also permits the War Department to accomplish materially within the army the rehabilitation placement of certain disabled veterans, a program it has long sponsored in civilian placement.

Selection of a disabled individual for enlistment in the Regular Army will depend on his general physical condition aside from the recorded physical handicap. Psychoneurotics and hypochondriacs, those who are unable to care for themselves as individuals in the community life of the Army, those requiring constant hospitalization or having progressive or advancing disease or disability, men whose physical disabilities prevent their training or assignment in any useful Army specialty for which their services are required and those individuals whose disability was not incurred as a result of wounds received in honorable service will be barred from enlistment.

A portion of those qualified disabled men may go overseas for duty.

Enlistment of other than the physically perfect admittedly has its disadvantages but the War Department study of the project indicates that the advantages provided by such enlistments far exceed the disadvantages, and afford the Army the opportunity of repaying in part those men who sacrificed their health when our Nation was at war.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do) N.
11:00 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 23 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

October 16, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PACUSAN DREAMBOAT AND CREW RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

The Army Air Forces Boeing B-29 Superfortress, "Pacusan Dreamboat," which recently flew non-stop from Hawaii to Egypt, will return to Washington Thursday, landing at Bolling Field at 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. It is flying from Paris to Westover Field, Massachusetts, today.

The B-29 left Honolulu Friday, October 4, and landed at Cairo early the following Sunday, completing a flight unofficially computed at more than 10,000 miles in 39 hours, 36 minutes.

The huge bomber and its crew will be greeted by General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General, and other AAF dignitaries. General Spaatz will present medals to the crew members immediately after the plane lands. A press conference, where newsmen may question the crew, then will be held in the Bolling Field Officers Club.

Numerous congratulatory messages to members of the crew were received at Washington by AAF headquarters and at Cairo by Colonel Clarence S. Irvine, of St. Paul, Nebraska, pilot and flight commander.

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal wrote Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson:

"It is with genuine pleasure that I offer my congratulations on the occasion of the successful completion of the flight of the B-29 Pacusan Dreamboat. The journey over the Arctic Circle from Hawaii to Cairo has added another significant milestone to the progress of American aviation.

"On behalf of the Naval Service I wish to extend a hearty well done to the Pacusan Dreamboat and her gallant crew."

MORE

Vice Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, wrote General Spaatz:

"Your message of congratulations on the flight of the "Truculent Turtle" is highly appreciated and has been delivered to Commander Davies and his crew.

"Our services view with pride the recent accomplishments of the Air Forces and Naval Aviation. May I repeat my heartiest congratulations to you and Colonel Irvine and his fine crew on the outstanding performance of the "Dreamboat."

Commander T. D. Davies, pilot of the Navy's P2V, "Truculent Turtle", which completed a record-breaking non-stop flight of more than 11,000 miles from Australia to Columbus, Ohio, just a few days before "Pacusan Dreamboat's" flight, sent this message to Colonel Irvine:

"Best of luck to you and your crew. I know that the results of your flight will be a signal contribution in the field of aviation."

The following telegram was received at AAF headquarters from Governor Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma:

"Please convey congratulations of all Oklahoma to our good friend, Colonel Irvine, and his crew. Hasten to join with officials of National Aviation Clinic in sending my own personal invitation to Colonel Irvine to attend clinic in Oklahoma City next week. Look forward to greeting him and any of his crew on that occasion. Would appreciate your expediting confirmation of this invitation."

Gordon A. Atwater, president of the Institute of Navigation, sent this telegram:

"The Institute of Navigation congratulates you on the magnificent performance of the Pacusan Dreamboat and its crew on its flight from Honolulu to Cairo."

The crew includes:

Colonel Irvine, pilot.
Colonel Beverly H. Warren, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Plainview, Texas, Second Pilot.
Major James R. Dale, Jr., of Wise, Virginia, flight engineer.
R. B. Snodgrass (civilian), of Seattle, Washington, second flight engineer.
Major Norman P. Hays, of Seneca, Missouri, navigator.
Major James T. Brothers, of Fountain City (Knoxville), Tennessee, second navigator.

MORE

Major James R. Kerr, of Arcadia, California, personal equipment officer and scanner.
Master Sergeant Gordon S. Fish, of Appleton, Wisconsin, crew chief and scanner.
Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Shannon, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, radio operator.
Master Sergeant Edward G. Vasse, of Huntsville, Missouri, second radio operator.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:30 P.M.

50 percent of a group, they are highly acceptable to that 50 percent.

The testing goes on continuously and covers innumerable items including fresh meats, vegetables, and fruits; canned foods of all kinds; and frozen foods. More recently the tasters are helping the laboratory scientists test cooked frozen foods in the study of their keeping qualities; how they are affected by storage under different temperatures; and the effects of thawing and refreshing them before they are heated for serving.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
10-17-46 3:45 PM

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 17, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD FRIDAY FOR COLONEL HERBERT E. RICE

Funeral services for Colonel Herbert E. Rice, commanding officer of the Rio Hato Air Base in the Panama Canal Zone at the time of his death October 3, will be held at 1:30 P.M., Friday, October 18, at Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Rice, who was 41, was a native of Granville, New York. He enlisted in the Army as a private in 1925 and was graduated from flying school and commissioned a second lieutenant in February, 1927. When the United States entered World War II, he held the rank of major. During the war he served as commanding officer of heavy bombardment groups of the Fifteenth Air Force in North Africa and Italy. He also served in Panama and Puerto Rico.

The colonel held the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters.

Colonel Rice is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine C. Rice, of Newport News, Virginia; a son, Herbert Louis Rice, 13, now a student at St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas, and a brother, Major A. G. Rice, now stationed in Nuremburg, Germany.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:30 P.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 23 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 17, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GENERAL CLARK REPORTS PROGRESS IN AUSTRIA DURING SEPTEMBER

The report of General Mark W. Clark, Commanding United States Forces in Austria for the month of September reflects continued progress.

The report notes some advances in the production of trucks; in reciprocal trade agreements to obtain electrical supplies; and in relieving power shortage by the cutting in of Tyrol electric power into the Austrian system over a newly constructed cross-line.

On the labor front, free trade unions were revived for the first time since 1934 at a national trade union convention in Vienna. However, labor unrest increased during the month as a result of increase in the price of food; the continuing complaint of lack of clothing, and of the 1,200 calories basic ration as compared to the 1,550 calorie ration established in Germany.

Reconstruction of war damaged housing reached a new high during the month. Transportation schedules were maintained on passenger rail lines. On the other hand, increasing numbers of gasoline and oil-powered vehicles were grounded through failure of the Soviet element to supply agreed amounts of indigenous gasoline and oil. As a result of this Soviet curtailment USFA had to supply 144,000 gallons of gasoline and 115,200 gallons of diesel oil during the month to maintain minimum needs of the population in the American Zone of Austria.

Other phases of military government in the U. S. Zone covered by the report include: completion of repair of all hard-surfaced pavements of primary and secondary roads in the zones; continuance of supplementary feeding program for hospitals, nursing mothers, and children under three years in U. S. Vienna area from food allocated by the United States and release by USFA of more captured enemy material for use in the Austrian economy. In the legal phase of the occupation, the report reveals action taken on many laws and finding of files on the political background of men who were judicial officials during the Nazi rule.

MORE

Twenty-seven thousand eight hundred seven Jewish refugees arrived in American Zone during the month, and of these 15,896 were moved to the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Agreement by the four powers on cooperation in the location and evacuation of bodies of Allied airmen forced down over Austria during the war, is reported.

Summary of General Clark's report follows:

SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

For the first time since 1934, when free trade union movements were abolished, a national trade union convention was held in Vienna on September 21 and 22. This meeting of construction § wood workers was significant in the reconstruction of the free trade union movement in Austria. Labor unrest mounted in September. Unrest was caused by the sudden increase in price of food and the fact that large slices of recent wage increases were paid in taxes through laws inherited from Nazis. Dissatisfaction was also fed by old problems, such as lack of work-clothing and shoes. Another major grievience was continuance of the 1,200 calories basic ration compared to 1,550 in Germany. Reported job openings remained very much higher than registered unemployment, according to latest statistics. Reconstruction of bombed, damaged houses progressed rapidly with the reconstruction program attained in various cities in the U. S. Zone. In Land Salzburg and Land Upper Austria about 30 per cent of the people and in Vienna 47 per cent were receiving supplementary rations during August, when the latest statistics were available. The school feeding program in Vienna almost trebled with the opening of the school year in September. The juvenile delinquency program continued to be a major welfare concern. During August there were as many cases before the juvenile delinquency court in Vienna as for the entire year in 1933. On September 19 the social administration director adopted a resolution that foreign relief distribution plans of the Austrian Ministry which are objectionable to any element shall be subject to whatever actions appear necessary to the directorate.

TRANSPORTATION

From August 25 to September 21, 2,592,764 tickets were sold at state railroad system stations in the U. S. Zone, and 18 per cent decrease from the previous month. All scheduled passenger trains operated. No extra trains operated. No extra trains were required. No traffic interruptions nor major accidents occurred in the U. S. Zone. Re-habilitation of war damages is progressing slowly because of lack of building materials, acetylene gas supply and labor. Restoration of yard and terminal tracks is approximately 95per cent complete. Unserviceable rolling stock on hand was increased by receipt of a large number of damaged wagons from Germany. Decreased allocation of gasoline, motor oil and carbide caused serious curtailment of direct operated train services, highway bus and

MORE

truck operations and reconstruction work of the railroad. Danube River salvage operations were normal. River maintenance and conservation activities increased to the highest volume recorded for any month this year due to low water level. Dredging operations in the entrance to the new winter harbor at Linz was finished. Increasing age of commercial motor vehicles continues to present substantial problems. Purchase of $50,000 worth of auto parts in Germany was consummated pending final approval from OMGUS (Office of Military Government, United States/Germany). The increase in the number of idle gasoline-powered vehicles became very serious due to curtailment of supply of fuel by the Soviet element. As a result of this curtailment, U. S. Military authorities had to supply 144,000 gallons of gasoline and 115,200 gallons of diesel oil to users in the U. S. Zone during September. A usage classification vehicles list was compiled by USFA and forwarded to the Austrian Government to be used as a guide, so that a uniform priority system can be established throughout Austria. All hard pavements of primary and secondary roads were fully repaired. Two hundred tons of tar was shipped from Vienna for highway maintenance use in the U. S. Zone. Additional road and bridge construction and maintenance work in the U. S. Zone was authorized amounting to 10,362,000 schillings. Vienna passenger traffic decreased about 5% with an increase of 1% in kilometers operated. Salzburg trolley coaches and motor buses are gradually going out of service because of insufficient tire replacements. On September 15 the Austrian Post and Telegraph Administration began to accept certain categories of international mail at the maximum weight limits provided by the terms of the Universal Postal Union "terms from UPU Convention of Buenos Aires, adopted May 23, 1939". Terms are as follows: Letters to a maximum weight of two kilograms each. Commercial papers to a maximum weight of two kilograms each. Printed matter to a maximum weight of two kilograms each, except single volumes, which is three kilograms each; printed matter for the blind, with a maximum weight of seven kilograms each; mixed correspondence to a maximum weight of two kilograms each; small packets to a maximum weight of one kilogram each. Meteorological Broadcasting was restored September 11 by the Austrian Meteorological Bureau. Broadcasting frequency for the service had world-wide clearance on that date, and was in conformity with the International Telecommunications Agreement reached at Cairo in 1938. Five teletype writers were furnished by USFA for use in the United States Zone.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

Supplementary feeding program for hospitals, nursing mothers, children under three years of age, etc. is to be continued in October in the U. S. Vienna area and necessary food allocated by USFA. Supplementary food will be distributed in 21 hospitals and 9 other institutions and also in 11 milk stations where pregnant mothers can receive their allotment. Considerable quantities of educational material for the U. S. Zone Austria is expected in Vienna from the United States within one month. Three hundred barrels of lacquer thinner from captured enemy material stocks was authorized for release by USFA for use in the U.S. Zone.

MORE

Clothing for displaced persons, workers on the KAPRUN Hydro-Electric Power Project was released by USFA from U. S. Civil Affairs Military Government clothing stocks. Twenty-two thousand overcoats, 6400 woolen trousers, 2200 jackets, 17,300 pair of socks, 3000 pair of shoes, 7500 woolen shirts, 600 winter caps, 5000 handkerchiefs, 2000 blankets were released for internees in Camp Marcus Orr and Hallein by USFA from U. S. Civil Affairs clothing stocks. To assure adequate fuel supply for military and civilian use in the U. S. Zone of Austria and U. S. Vienna area, USFA initiated a wood-cutting program. Total requirements are estimated as 263,000 cubic meters. One fourth of the requirements were cut in September and shipments to Vienna have started. Purchases made against $10,000,000 credit were 312 trucks, 40 locomotives, 19 ambulances, three railroad cranes, 4000 yards of serge cloth, 11,000 yards of burlap, 16,700 yards of other cloth, 354 radios and quantities of Buna rubber, cables, tools and medical supplies.

ECONOMICS

Three reciprocal trade agreements involving exchange of Austrian graphite and magnesite for German electrodes, and kieserite was arranged at the Munich conference attended by representatives from OMGUS and USFA and German and Austrian representatives of business firms and trade agencies. On September 30 a transmission line inter-connecting power network in Tyrol with a main Austrian network in the east was put into operation. This new line makes the forty megawatts previously exported to Germany now available to the main Austrian network. Most significant indication of progress in Austria was production of one hundred new three-ton trucks at Steyr-Daimler-Puch during September. Sixty of the one hundred new trucks are not immediately available to the Austrian economy because of tire shortage.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Farm patrol, initiated and approved by USFA last month to guard crops in the U. S. Zone from theft during harvest season, was very effective as proven by the remarkably low degree of theft of field and farm products. Two constitutional laws approved by the Allied Council permit resumption of action of Austrian denazification agencies. The law about denazification of private enterprises which expired July 31 was extended to October 31. A special commission examining the political reliability of civil servants stopped decisions June 30 because of the expiration of a legal basis for action. This law has now been extended to June 30, 1947. The Commission in interim continued investigations and handled special cases but could not hand down valid decisions.

LEGAL

Files found in Germany by OMGUS concerning Austrian court officials, lawyers, notaries, judges and county clerks and containing valuable information about

MORE

the political background of men who were judicial officials during Nazi rule are soon to be put to use. Four lists will be made, one for each of the zones of occupation 1357 Military Government cases were received. Of that number 1,019 were Austrians and 308 defendants were in the displaced persons category. Average time between arrest and trial was 11 days.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Of 24,807 Jewish refugees in the U. S. Zone Austria on September 30, 15,896 were moved to U. S. Zone of Germany during month. The average daily influx of Jews during September into U. S. area is 638 compared to 993 during the previous month. Announcement was made that between October 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946, inclusive, Polish displaced persons will receive 60 days' ration upon return to Poland from U.S. Army stocks which will be distributed by UNRRA

RESTITUTION: DELIVERIES AND REPARATIONS

Claims were received for restitution of properties from the Netherlands, France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. A total of 70 claims were received as compared with 94 for August. Restitutions were made to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Italy, France, Poland, Holland and Austria. Seventeen additional plants were turned over to the trusteeship of the Austrian Federal Government. Inquiries and claims from former Austrian citizens continued to decline for the fourth straight month.

AIR PROPOSAL OF U. S.

Element to the Quadripartite Air Directorate concerning search for and the location and evacuation of missing Allied air crews who were forced down or who crashed over Austria during World War II, was approved and is now being placed into effect. Air and military directorates of the Allied Commission unanimously agreed that search parties of Allied graves and evacuation would be assurred complete assistance and cooperation on part of four occupational powers.

VIENNA AIR COMMAND

Despite the city's requirements of 1,800,000 liters of gasoline per month to supply vital administrative agencies, only 1,063,000 liters were actually released by the Soviets. Representation was made to the Allied Council and to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction in order that this grave situation might be corrected in the future. Normal ration of 1200 calories for the average consumer was maintained. Seventy-five business enterprises, real estate and personal properties were registered with U.S. element, of which 73 were property interests of U.S. citizens and two of Germany. Of 70 cases tried by the American Military Government court 66 were tried in summary military court and four in

MORE

Intermediate Military Government Court. All displaced persons in the U. S. Vienna area were registered. Building and construction firms in the U S. - Vienn area showed pronounced increase in activity. Thirty-four trucks were provided to these firms by the U. S. element to distribute building materials, workers and equipment. General health of the population remained good.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
10-17-46
10:00 A.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 73868 and 74454

THE LIBRARY OF THE

October 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E

OCT 23 1946

R E L E A S E

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

AAF C-69's TO BE DECLARED EXCESS

The Army Air Forces' few remaining Lockheed C-69 Constellations will be declared excess to its needs and certified to the War Assets Administration as surplus, General Carl Spaatz announced today. This will include only 10 airplanes. The Army Air Forces originally contracted for 260 C-69's but on August 14, 1945, only 15 had been delivered. The contract was terminated on VJ Day for reasons of economy. Of the five airplanes not being declared surplus, one was lost in essential structural tests; another crashed and was destroyed; and the three remaining were returned to the Trans-World Airline who held the original contract with the Lockheed Company and who also held an option with the AAF for the purchase of any of the C-69's remaining on the original contract after the end of the war. TWA elected to purchase only three.

The C-69's to be declared excess are the first Constellations manufactured and the cost of modifications to bring them up to present day standards with the added cost to acquire a stock of spare parts for so few airplanes, make the action to be taken advisable from an economic and operations viewpoint.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
3:30 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 21 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

MILLIONS IN ARMY EXCHANGE FUNDS
TRANSFERRED TO U. S. TREASURY

Immediate transfer of $10,000,000 of Army Post Exchange moneys to the U. S. Treasury and subsequent payment to the Treasury, for the next six months, of $2,000,000 a month of Exchange funds, plus all proceeds from liquidations of Exchange in each month, feature the recommendations of the Advisory Board on Non-Appropriated Funds, whose report was approved in full and made public today by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Action already has been taken to put into effect this and other Board recommendations, which will result in payment of additional millions into the Treasury.

Non-appropriated funds are those accumulated by the War Department from certain revenue-producing and welfare activities necessary to, and authorized by, the Army, such as the Army Exchange Service, the Army Motion Picture Service, and officers' and enlisted men's clubs. These funds are dispersed, in the main, for the benefit of military personnel and, in certain instances, for the benefit of civilian employees of the Army. Their administration is supervised by the War Department, which provides adequate controls. These revenue-producing, welfare and sundry activities are designed to supplement activities supplied by the Government from appropriated funds, to contribute to the comfort, pleasure, and mental and physical improvement of Army personnel.

The Advisory Board was appointed last December to submit recommendations to the Secretary of War regarding the disposition of excess non-appropriated funds accumulated during the war.

Members of the Board were: The Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, former Congressman from Virginia; George Roberts, lawyer, of New York City; Robert M. Hanes, banker, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Frederick H. Osborn of New York City, former major general and Director of the Army's Information and Education Division, and Edward P. Curtis, manufacturer, of Rochester, New York, former major general and Chief of Staff of the U. S. Strategic Air Force in Europe.

In addition to the payment of Post Exchange funds into the Treasury, the Board recommended:

MORE

That all liquidation moneys of the Yank Fund and the Central Prisoner of War Fund be paid to the Treasury.

That additional or later studies be made of funds at the Army post level, the Army Motion Picture Fund, the Central Hospital Fund, the Army Central Welfare Fund, and the officers' and enlisted men's clubs and messes.

In releasing the Board's report, Secretary Patterson said:

"The members of the Advisory Board have rendered a great service to the War Department. I recommend their report to all who are interested in the disposition of the non-appropriated funds under the jurisdiction of the War Department."

The Board recommended that certain funds be paid into the Treasury because "a substantial portion of the cost of operations was the result of facilities made possible by appropriated funds" and because of the Board's belief that "any disposition which tends to improve the Treasury's position will benefit every veteran and his family."

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Ma, D (except Do)
2:00 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 18, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS NEEDED
IN POSTWAR ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

All officers and former officers qualified in psychiatric social work were being sought today for duty in the Army Medical Department.

In a War Department announcement, Major General Norman T. Kirk urged that officers thus qualified make application immediately for integration into the Regular Army. He said officers are eligible whether on active duty or not and regardless of their branch of service.

Completed application forms must be returned not later than December 31 for integration into the Army during 1947. Officers awarded commissions will receive them temporarily in Pharmacy Corps.

Brilliant achievements of psychiatric social workers, working in teams with psychiatrists and clinical psychologists during the war, have assured that profession of a permanent place in the Regular Army. The Army needs workers to further develop neuropsychiatric services.

Resume of the program follows:

1. Psychiatric social workers are needed to augment neuropsychiatrists in hospitals, combat medical units, mental hygiene consultation services, disciplinary barracks, and other medical installations. Former officers of the Army of the United States may apply for commission in the Pharmacy Corps, as technical specialists in psychiatric social work.

2. As outlined in War Department Circular 289, 24 September 1946, additional male officers are to be integrated into the Regular Army to increase the officer strength to 50,000. Appointments will be made in grades from 2nd Lieutenant through Major, in a grade not higher than that held during war time. Applicants appointed who are now enlisted men or warrant officers will be discharged for the convenience of the Government to accept commissions in the Regular Army.

MORE

3. The Medical Department is authorized technical specialists as psychiatric social workers and a separate list of them will be made, in addition to the non-technical list. Applicants qualified within the technical specialist groupings will be chosen according to their standing on their particular specialty list, as established by the applicant's final composite score.

4. The grade offered on integration will be on the basis of active or constructive service. Constructive service is the number of years the individual is over the age of 25 at the time of his appointment. With less than three years' service the grade offered will be that of 2nd Lieutenant. With three or more but less than six years, the grade offered will be that of 1st Lieutenant. With six or more but less than twelve years, the grade will be that of Captain, and with twelve or more but less than twenty years, the grade will be that of Major.

5. The functions of neuropsychiatry are best served by a complete tear composed of neuropsychiatrist, clinical psychologist, psychiatric social worker psychiatrically trained nurses, enlisted neuropsychiatric technicans, clinical psychologist and psychiatric social worker assistants.

6. As this is an interim measure, special educational requirements for the Pharmacy Corps are waived. College graduates with a degree acceptable to The Surgeon General, which will basically qualify the officer for further training in psychiatric social work, will be acceptable for integration into the Pharmacy Corps. For initial classification as a psychiatric social worker, the applicant must have completed at least one year of training in an accredited school of social work, including supervised field work and one year social case work experience in a health or welfare agency of acceptable standards.

7. Although appointments will be tendered in increments during the calendar year 1947, applications must be forwarded prior to 31 December 1946, to be considered. Formal applications, in triplicate, will be made on WD AGO Form 62 (1 September 1946) and forwarded to the Commanding General of the Army area in which the individual resides. Additional information may be secured by addressing the various Army commanding generals.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Me.
11:45 A.M.

f Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74459 & 74454

October 19, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GENERAL GROSS KILLED IN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

Brigadier General Mervin E. Gross, commandant of the Army Air Forces Institute of Technology at Wright Field, Ohio, was instantly killed Friday night when the Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star he was flying crashed into a hillside near Brookville, Kentucky.

General Gross, a 46-year-old West Point graduate, formerly lived in Washington, where he was deputy to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Personnel at AAF Headquarters.

He left Memphis, Tennessee, at 6:04 P.M. Friday (Eastern Standard Time) on a flight to Wright Field, where he was due at 7:24 P.M. The crash occurred about two and one-half miles north of Brookville at 7:30 P.M.

Cause of the accident has not been determined by an investigation board from Wright Field which is still at the scene.

General Gross, a native of Bowyer, South Carolina, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Service of the Regular Army June 13, 1922.

After completing flying training, he served in the Philippines, as an instructor at West Point, and in various assignments at Washington, Maxwell Field, Alabama, and Wright Field, Ohio. He also attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Rated a Command Pilot and Air Craft Observer, General Gross was named Assistant Chief of Staff in the China Theater of Operations in December, 1944.

When he returned to the United States, he became deputy to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Personnel at AAF Headquarters, in which position he initiated overall policies and was in charge of future personnel plans for the AAF. He was extremely active in efforts to improve officer-enlisted man relationships.

Last April he was transferred to Air Materiel Command headquarters at Wright Field as commandant of the AAF Institute of Technology. MORE

While in Washington, General Gross lived with his wife, Mrs. Mildred Gross, and their daughter, Jean Elizabeth, at 1511 44th Street, N.W. They moved to Wright Field with him.

END - 2

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.

10/19/46 - 2:30 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY
OCT 24 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SIX AGF SCHOOLS
TO BE REORGANIZED

The Airborne School at Fort Benning, Georgia, is one of six Army Ground Forces schools which will be reorganized on November 1, 1946, as part of a long-range program to strengt en the AGF school system, it was announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, AGF.

The others to be reorganized include the Coast Artillery School, Fort Winfield Scott, California; the Antiaircraft School, Fort Bliss, Texas; the Air Training School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and the Cavalry and Intelligence Schools, both at Fort Riley, Kansas.

In all cases the reorganization will involve inactivation of the school as a headquarters, but transfer of its activities to another headquarters. The shift will effect a material saving in overhead and administrative personnel.

Activities of the Airborne School will be assumed by an Airborne Department in the Infantry School at Fort Benning. Planners at AGF headquarters emphasized that the change did not indicate any decrease of interest in airborne units. They pointed out that their plans call for all ground units eventually to be airtransportable and that the integration of the two schools under one head should make future activities more efficient.

Reorganization of the Coast Artillery and the Antiaircraft Schools, General Devers explained, is part of AGF's policy of perfecting teamwork among its forces. The Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, he added, is to be redesignated as The Artillery School. It will have a Seacoast Branch at Fort Winfield Scott to handle all matters pertaining to that specialty and an Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles Branch at Fort Bliss to take care of all matters related to those fields.

Activities of the Air Training School will be turned over to the newly created Air Training Department of The Artillery School. This department will administer the AGF pilots course as well as the air mechanics course.

Despite the reorganization of two schools at Fort Riley, this post will remain active. Those functions of the Cavalry School which pertain to fields other than animals will be transferred to the Armored School at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The Intelligence School's activities will be placed under the Ground General School which is to be set up at Fort Riley.

The Ground General School will offer three different courses. One will be a seventeen-week basic course for newly commissioned West Point graduates and newly integrated second lieutenants. Another will be a twenty-four week officer candidate school for enlisted men seeking commissions. The third will be a nineteen-week intelligence course for officers to be offered twice yearly. This course will take over the instruction formerly offered by the Intelligence School.

The 38th Regimental Combat Team, of the 2nd Infantry Division, is currently engaged in exercises at the Mountain and Winter Warfare Training Center, Camp Carson, Colorado.

- End -

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D(except Do)Ma, N
10-19-46

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 2 5 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 21, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ENGINEER DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY CHANGE

Furthering its program of organization economy, the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will discontinue its Cincinnati Engineer District, the War Department announced today. The change will be effective December 1, 1946.

The present territory and functions of the district, whose headquarters are at Cincinnati, Ohio, will be reassigned to the Huntington, West Virginia, and Louisville, Kentucky, Districts.

Under the consolidation, the present boundary of the Huntington District will be moved downstream, or westward, for approximately 92 miles along the Ohio River and its tributaries. The boundary of the Louisville District will be extended eastward for approximately 147 miles upstream on the Ohio River, with the two districts joining at a point near Aberdeen, Ohio.

All military construction and planning board activities of the Cincinnati District will be assigned to the Louisville District. Military supply activities of the Cincinnati District will be distributed between the Huntington and Louisville Districts on the basis of their new boundaries.

Necessary transfer of civilian personnel, property, records, and funds will be effected by the Division Engineer of the Ohio River Division, according to Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers.

After the elimination of the Cincinnati District, the Ohio River Division will consist of the Pittsburgh, Huntington, Louisville and Nashville Districts.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
5:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 22, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT FOR TOLEDO HOSPITAL

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Toledo, Ohio, to Skidmore, Owens and Merrill, of New York City, the War Department announced today. This is a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital.

Orders to proceed with the preliminary plans and specifications were issued October 10. After approval by the Army Engineers and the Veterans Administration, the preliminary plans will be made into permanent plans and the Engineers will advertise for construction bids.

Work will be carried on under the supervision of the Great Lakes Engineer Division and the Buffalo Engineer District.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), G, K, L, N.
4:30 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 22, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ENVELOPE SHORTAGE DELAYS
MAILING OF SAVINGS BONDS

An envelope shortage h as delayed mailing of savings bonds to veterans eligible for benefits under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, the War Department announced today.

According to Major General W. H. Kasten, Army Chief of Finance, the shortage of envelopes of proper size probably will not be overcome until next month, when mailing of the bonds should begin.

The bonds will be dated back to the time of discharge and will mature five years from the date. They will bear interest at a rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, [illegible], Ba, Dd, Km, N.
10:30 AM

f 353.6
f Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 22, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FUNERAL OF GENERAL GROSS TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY

Funeral services for Brigadier General Mervin E. Gross, commandant of the Army Air Forces Institute of Technology at Wright Field, Ohio, will be held at 2:30 P.M. Wednesday from the Holly Hill, South Carolina, Methodist Church.

Burial will be at Holly Hill.

General Gross was killed Friday night when the Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star he was flying crashed into a hillside near Brooksville, Kentucky, on a flight from Memphis, Tennessee, to Wright Field.

He formerly lived in Washington, where he was deputy to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Personnel at AAF Headquarters. Last April he was transferred to the Air Materiel Command as commandant of the Institute of Technology and moved to Wright Field with his wife and daughter.

General Gross, a native of Bowyer, South Carolina, was graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Service of the Regular Army June 13, 1922.

After completing flying training, he served in the Philippines, as an instructor at West Point, and in various assignments at Washington, Maxwell Field, Alabama, and Wright Field, Ohio. He also attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Rated a Command Pilot and Air Craft Observer, General Gross was named Assistant Chief of Staff in the China Theater of Operations in December, 1944.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
5:00 P.M.

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 22, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AAF TO PROVIDE RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR CIVILIAN AIRLINES TESTS

In an effort to determine the applicability of radar to civilian aviation, the Army Air Forces will provide 1946 model Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) equipment for use in tests to be conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, shortly after January 1, 1947, in the airport control towers at New York, Washington, and Chicago.

As a result of its strong interest in civilian aviation, the AAF will make available three mobile GCA units, valued at $130,000 each; three remote control units for tower installation, valued at $40,000 each, and three improvement kits. In all, the value of the equipment to be provided by the AAF will be more than $500,000.

Installation costs will be absorbed by the Air Transport Association, working in conjunction with the CAA. Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated, is to handle contract matters for the ATA. The CAA will furnish personnel for operation and maintenance of the equipment, which offers a large saving in manpower. The new apparatus requires only six men to operate each 24-hour shift, compared with 18 men needed for each 24-hour shift with equipment previously used by the AAF.

When the equipment provided by the AAF is installed, the three airfields used for the test each will include a large mobile trailer, to be located in the vicinity of the airport runway, and two large cathode ray tubes, located in the airport control tower. This equipment will enable the tower controller to "see" all aircraft and obstructions under 4,000 feet within a 30-mile radius of the airfield, and will aid the controller in directing aircraft to safe landings during conditions of low visibility. As no special equipment is required in the aircraft, other than a two-way radio, the radar system is available for small private planes as well as for airline transports and four-engine military bombers.

MORE

GCA was used extensively by the AAF during and since World War II. At the end of the war, the AAF had approximately 35 bases which employed this system, designed to direct aircraft to safe landings under conditions of low visibility and to control air traffic in the vicinity of airfields.

Of these, approximately 15 were in the Pacific, 10 in Europe, four in the North Atlantic area, four in the Aleutians and four in the continental United States. On V-E Day the AAF had 180 GCA units in stock, ones which were to have been placed in operation had the war continued.

At present the AAF has approximately 20 airfields at which Ground Controlled Approach is employed, and it is planned that approximately 30 others will be equipped with GCA by the end of June, 1947. More than one thousand technicians were engaged by the AAF in handling GCA equipment at the peak of the war.

The AAF Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS), commanded by Major General Harold M. McClelland, with headquarters at Langley Field, Virginia, operates the GCA units, including those at overseas bases, as part of the facilities normally furnished by that command in order to fly military aircraft domestically and to our occupation forces. General McClelland, a pioneer in GCA development, is a strong advocate of GCA's use by the civilian airlines, as well as by the military.

The AAF has used Ground Control Approach since January, 1945. In the year ending in April, 1946, more than 18,000 GCA approaches were made by AAF aircraft. Many landings were made when forward visibility was less than one-quarter of a mile. The equipment has been used to land AAF aircraft in blackouts so complete pilots had to be led off the field.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
4:00 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 23, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MESSAGE FROM
GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF,
TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE 16TH ANNUAL CONVENTION,
CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,
HELD AT THE PENTAGON BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I gladly take this opportunity to send my greetings and best wishes to the Chaplains assembled for the 16th Annual Convention of the Chaplains Association of the Army and Navy of the United States.

The Chaplains of our Armed Forces have served with great distinction, at home and abroad. Wherever Americans in the uniform of our country were to be found, on land and sea or in the air, at home or on foreign soil, in training or in combat, in rest camps or in hospitals, the chaplains of our Armed Forces were present, responding to the religious needs of all personnel and making their inestimable contribution to morale.

Yours is a great responsibility, for, to a great extent, you help determine the motivation of men by making articulate and effective a great philosophy of life, a religious philosophy which makes a man a better citizen both in war and in peace. In short, your special contribution to society, military and civilian, is in the realm of character; and human character is the source of world order or world disorder.

Religion has always been the most effective process of developing human character strong enough to forget the motivation of selfishness and to act on the larger concept of duty to God, to humanity, and to Country. The continued and efficient action of religion in the interest of more excellent character will be a realistic and dynamic contribution toward the solution of urgent world problems now demanding our attention. Religion nurtures men of faith, men of hope, men of love; such men are needed in the building of a new world reflecting the glory of God.

I need not remind you that your task is not yet finished. Indeed, your struggle is an endless one. The inner peace of a well integrated life is something that must be continually achieved; the outer peace of a world in which nations live

MORE

together in a spirit of brotherhood is something that must be continually earned. Regardless of your service component, regardless of whether you are on active duty or in inactive status, you still have the responsibility of stimulating within the hearts of men the love of peace, and teaching men the way of peace. In helping us along this path may God strengthen you, the Chaplains of America, as you continue in your service to Him and your Country.

Sincerely,
(Sgd) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N.
5:45 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

THE LIBRARY
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 23, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DIVISION ENGINEERS MOVE TO NEW POSTS

Changes in four Division Engineer offices, effective November 1, have been made by Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, the War Department announced today. Brigadier General Raymond G. Moses becomes Division Engineer of the New England Division, with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts, relieving Major General Douglas L. Weart, who will become Division Engineer of the Ohio River Division, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. Colonel Beverly C. Dunn, who has been head of the Ohio River Division, shifts to New York City as Division Engineer of the North Atlantic Division, relieving Colonel Charles L. Hall, and Colonel George W. Gillette, who has been acting Division Engineer of the South Atlantic Division, takes over that post at Atlanta, Georgia, relieving Brigadier General James B. Newman, Jr., now on terminal leave preparatory to retiring.

Colonel Gillette has also been District Engineer of the Wilmington, North Carolina, Engineer District and his appointment as Division Engineer vacates that post, which will be filled by Colonel Beverly C. Snow, now in the Personnel Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

General Moses, born at Buffalo, New York, in December, 1891, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Class of 1916, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He is a veteran of both World Wars. In World War II he was a member of the Theater General Board of the 15th Army and served as assistant chief of staff, G-4, on that board. He is Director of Military Supply, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

General Weart, born in Chicago, Illinois, in August, 1891, was a member of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1915, being appointed a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, on graduation. He also is a veteran of both wars and served on the Texas border previous to sailing for France in August, 1917. After varied tours of duty he was made Division Engineer, New England Division, in 1942, and in December, 1943, was sent to the Caribbean Defense Command as Chief of Staff. Returning to the United States, he was again made Division Engineer, the New England Division.

MORE

Colonel Dunn, born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in July, 1888, was a member of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1910, being appointed a second lieutenant upon graduation. His return to the North Atlantic Division will be in the nature of a homecoming, as he served there as Division Engineer from March, 1942, to December, 1943. He became Chief Engineer, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces in February, 1944. On his return he was assigned to the Ohio River Division where he is still stationed.

Colonel Gillette, born at Marines, North Carolina, in November, 1888, was graduated from North Carolina State College in 1911. He was commissioned a captain in the National Guard in 1916 and served in France with the 105th Engineers. Honorably discharged on his return to the United States in 1919, he accepted appointment as a captain in the Regular Army the following year. After many tours of duty, he became Division Engineer of the New England Division, later being transferred to the Wilmington District where he is now District Engineer and acting Division Engineer, South Atlantic Division.

Colonel Snow was born at Durham, North Carolina, in October, 1895. He was a member of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1918, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. After many tours of duty, he went overseas in December, 1944, as Deputy Chief of Engineers, Allied Forces Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater of Operations. On his return to the United States he was hospitalized for some time and finally appointed to the Personnel Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (except Do), G, K, L, N, Lb.
3:30 P.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 23, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CAVALRY LEADERSHIP TEST TO BE RENEWED IN 1947

Competitive tests to develop leadership in cavalry platoons will be renewed in 1947, it was announced today by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces. Competition in 1947 will be restricted to units stationed in the continental United States. Since modern cavalry and armored units are so much alike, all tank and reconnaissance platoons will compete.

The tests were instituted in 1928 when an anonymous donor gave $35,000, the income from which was to be expended on prizes and awards to encourage and promote cavalry leadership. They had to be abandoned upon the outbreak of war in 1941

Rules for the new competition were drawn up by a committee named by General Devers. Its members were Major General John W. Leonard, Commandant, the Armored School; Major General Isaac D. White, Commandant, the Cavalry School, and Major General Herbert L. Earnest, Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, Army Ground Forces.

The test will be divided into four parts, each part to be weighted as follows:

(1) Army Ground Forces Physical Fitness test, one-sixth.

(2) Disciplinary record of platoon, one-sixth

(3) Army Ground Forces Platoon Combat Firing test, one-third.

(4) A tactical motorized march of more than two hours, bivouac and night movement to an attack position, inspection of clothing, equipment and clothing, one-third.

In 1947 three prizes will be awarded. One will go to the best tank platoon in the 2nd Armored Division, another to the best reconnaissance platoon of the 2nd Armored Division and a third to the best reconnaissance platoon of the 3rd

MORE

Cavalry Group (Mechanized). The awards will consist of a suitable prize to each man in the winning platoon, a trophy to the company or troop having the winning platoon and a trophy to the winning platoon commander.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa,Af, B, D(Except Do) Ma, N.
10:30 AM

Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 31 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 24, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BOB HOPE DECORATED BY GENERAL EISENHOWER

Bob Hope, film and radio star, today received from General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower the Medal for Merit in recognition of his wartime contributions to morale on the homefront as well as on virtually every war front.

Presentation of the Medal, accompanied by a citation by President Truman, was made in the Office of the Chief of Staff in The Pentagon before top-ranking War Department officials and enlisted men and women representing the millions entertained over the air and in person by Mr. Hope.

The decoration, the highest in the power of the President to award a civilian, was presented by General Eisenhower after the citation, pointing out that Hope "faced danger along with the men he entertained," was read by Major General Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General.

Throughout the war years, Mr. Hope led groups of entertainers overseas--to Alaska and the Aleutians, to Great Britain, Africa, Sicily, Iceland, Newfoundland, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Pacific Theater, France, Germany and Czechoslovakia. His troupe followed American troops into Tunis, Bizerte, Algiers and Sicily, and in the Pacific he staged shows so close to the front lines that on one occasion a Japanese sniper was shot from a tree by a soldier watching a Hope performance.

"Mr. Hope's contributions were of inestimable value in building and maintaining the high morale with which the people of the Nation--on the homefront as well as on the battlefield--faced and won the war," the citation reads in part.

Guests attending the cerrmony included General Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff; Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Public Information; Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, Deputy Commander and Chief, Air Staff; Major General David G. Barr, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Army Ground Forces; Major General Willard S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration; Major General Floyd L. Parks, Chief of the Public Relations Division; Brigadier General Russell P. Reynolds, Chief of the Special Services Division; Brigadier General C. T. Lanham, Chief of the Information and Education Division. Master Sergeant Edward B. McQuade, veteran combat Infantryman, Technician Third

MORE

Grade John J. Brennan, and Technical Sergeant Margaret Hayes represented the Army's enlisted men and women.

President Truman's citation to Mr. Hope follows:

"Bob Hope, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the war effort of the United States. Mr. Hope traveled nearly half a million miles to entertain men and women of the armed forces on almost every battlefront. He made his first broadcast from a camp in May, 1941, and from then until the end of hostilities his radio show was put on at Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard bases. During the summer months, he took entertainers overseas--to the Aleutians in 1942, to Great Britain, Africa, Sicily, Iceland and Newfoundland in 1943, to the Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico in the spring of 1944, to France, Germany and Czechoslovakia in 1945. He faced danger along with the men he entertained. He and his troupe followed the American Army into Tunis, Bizerte, Algiers and Sicily, and in the Pacific a Japanese sniper was shot in a tree while watching one of the Hope shows. He refused to follow the orders of his physician when he told him to discontinue doing his broadcasts from camps. Mr. Hope's contributions were of inestimable value in building and maintaining the high morale with which the people of the Nation--on the homefront as well as on the battlefield--faced and won the war."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Citations.
2:45 P.M.

q 353.6
U n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

October 24, 1946

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

PHILADELPHIA SIGNAL DEPOT
TO MOVE TO MARYLAND

A decision to transfer the Philadelphia Signal Depot to the facility known as Martin Bomber Plant No. 2 at Middle River, Maryland, was announced today by the War Department.

The Maryland plant has been withdrawn from surplus and is assigned to the Chief Signal Officer. The Government owned portion of the Signal Corps Depot in Philadelphia is too small and to continue operations on a long range basis would require use of approximately 50% leased commercial space. The move is designed as an economy measure and is in accordance with War Department policy of relinquishing leased space to private industry and making full utilization of Government owned properties.

Personnel now employed in the Philadelphia Signal Depot who desire to transfer to Baltimore will be permitted to do so to the extent their services can be utilized. Requirements not so met will be filled by recruiting personnel from the Baltimore area.

All the activities of the Philadelphia Signal Depot will be involved in the transfer except that salvage, surplus property, and property to be declared surplus will not be moved. It is anticipated that the transfer will be completed by March 31, 1947.

The Philadelphia Signal Depot was formally opened in November 1941, and during the war it employed thousands of persons in the procurement, storage, issue and repair of Signal Corps equipment.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
2:45 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 28 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 24, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AAF BAND TO FEATURE UNITED NATIONS MUSIC

"United Nations Serenade", a series of radio broadcasts by the official Army Air Forces Band, will be featured over Mutual Broadcasting System starting next Monday.

Conducted by Major George S. Howard, its commanding officer, the AAF Band will present musical programs of native melodies, saluting individual countries of the United Nations. The series will last six weeks.

Scheduled on Mutual Mondays through Fridays from 1:30 to 1:45 PM, Eastern Standard Time, the AAF Band will open the first program with a salute to the United States.

China, France, the United Kingdom, and Russia will be represented throughout the rest of the first week. The series will open each day with a greeting in the language of the featured nation, repeated with the English translation. The National Anthem of the country will be played by the AAF Band, and familiar melodies, from gay South American sombas to melancholy Russian scores, will demonstrate that "music is the universal language of the United Nations." A short interview with a representative from the nation being saluted will be included in the program.

The Army Air Forces Band has been well received by audiences and critics at many appearances this summer. Its most recent performance was a special program on the steps of the Treasury Department in Washington, yesterday, announcing the official opening of the Community Chest Drive.

Miss Kate Smith, accompanied by the Band, sang "The Red Feather," newly-adopted theme song of the Community Chest. Major Howard composed the music for "The Red Feather." and the lyrics were written by Captain Robert P. Keim, AAF producer-director of the "United Nation Serenade" series.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Ba, Dd, Dgn, Dm, E, Ea, N.
10:05 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

...RY OF THE
...OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 25, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AAF AID SOCIETY SEEKING MEMBERS

The AAF Aid Society, a relief organization serving members and former members of the Army Air Forces and their dependents, will conduct its first membership drive November 3-16, AAF headquarters announced today.

The drive, wholeheartedly supported by General Carl Spaatz, AAF Commander, will be conducted at all Air Forces stations, and its goal will be to enroll all Air Forces personnel as members.

In a letter to all members of the Air Forces, General Spaatz declared: "Some of the personnel who helped make possible the success of the Army Air Forces and the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice sometimes need the help of those of us who are in more fortunate circumstances. I urge each of you to support the Aid Society program by becoming a member during the membership drive."

The Aid Society was incorporated in March, 1942, to collect and hold funds to be used for relief purposes after the war. It began to operate in a relief capacity on March 1, 1946. According to Major General Howard C. Davidson, retired, Director of the Aid Society, financial assistance exceeding $185,000 was extended to more than 3,000 persons during the first six months of operation.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 11 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY A.M., OCTOBER 26, 1946

GI BILL BENEFITS STILL AVAILABLE TO ENLISTEES

College and other educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights are still available to young men who enlist in the Regular Army, Brigadier General Burdette M. Fitch, Assistant The Adjutant General for Military Personnel Procurement said today.

In a statement issued to clarify a situation which has arisen over the expiration of certain provisions of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act, General Fitch said: "Under the provisions of the Volunteer Recruitment Act, men who enlisted in the Regular Army on or before October 5, 1946, were assured educational benefits of the GI Bill of Rights for the full term of their enlistment. Thus a man enlisting prior to this date for three years was guaranteed four full years of higher education, regardless of when the war was officially declared ended.

"Now that the October 5 deadline is past, educational credits still accrue, though without any specific guarantee as to amount. According to the law, men who enlist in the Army now continue to receive educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights up to the time that the present emergency is officially declared ended. These rights continue throughout the emergency. After the soldier has served 90 days he accrues educational credits for one year and three months. Then he receives one month's credit for every additional month served until the war ends. The four-year educational maximum allowed by the GI Bill of Rights still stands.

"Financial allowances also remain unchanged. The government pays tuition, laboratory fees, etc., up to $500 for each school year, plus $65 a month for living expenses; $90 if the man has dependents. These payments are allowed for higher education at any college, trade or business school which the soldier returning to civilian life may select and for which he can qualify."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
10-25-46
4:30 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

OCT 31 1946

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 28, 1946

ENGINEERS AWARD CONTRACT
FOR OKLAHOMA VETERANS HOSPITAL

Army Engineers have awarded the architect-engineer contract for the Veterans Administration hospital at Norman, Oklahoma, to Herbert Voelcker & Associates of Houston, Texas, the War Department announced today. This is a 750-bed neuropsychiatric hospital.

Orders to proceed with the preliminary plans and specifications will be issued within the next few days. After approval by the Army Engineers and the Veterans Administration, the preliminary plans will be made into permanent plans and the Engineers will advertise for construction bids.

Work will be carried on under the supervision of the Southwestern Engineer Division and the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Engineer District.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), G, K, L, N, Lb.
10:30 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop.1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 31 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 28, 1946

AGF INACTIVATES 18
UNITS TO ECONOMIZE

Orders to inactivate 18 units of company and battalion size have been issued by Army Ground Forces, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, announced today. These inactivations, General Devers explained, are in accordance with the current economy program of the War Department.

Nine battalions and eleven companies or headquarters detachments (which usually approximate a company in strength) are on the inactivation list. They include a chemical mortar battalion, an engineer combat battalion, tank destroyer battalions, field artillery battalions and an antiaircraft automatic weapons battalion.

Companies and headquarters detachments to be inactivated include an engineer camouflage company, an ambulance company, a chemical depot company a Transportation Corps car company, a gas supply company, a treadway bridge company, an ordnance heavy maintenance company and headquarters detachments of a field artillery group, ordnance battalions and a Transportation Corps battalion.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do) Ma, N. 9:45 AM

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

NOV 4 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 28, 1946

COLONEL HALL HEADS BEACH EROSION BOARD

Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, has appointed Colonel Charles L. Hall Resident Member of the Beach Erosion Board here, effective November 1, the War Department announced today. Colonel Hall relieves Lieutenant Colonel William B. Stelzenmuller, youngest resident member in the history of the board.

Born at Fort Slocum, New York, Colonel Hall was graduated from West Point in 1908, and took part in the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, in command of an Engineer Company.

He went to France with the 12th Engineers in 1917, and served on the British front before being assigned to the AEF General Staff, serving in the Auseauville, Chateau-Thierry and Belfort sectors. Transferred to the General Staff of the First Army, he participated in the battles of the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

Returning to the United States he was assigned as Division Engineer of the Ohio River Division and then was later sent to the Philippines where he prepared a report on the rehabilitation of the Philippine harbors.

For a number of years Colonel Hall has been a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and during the past year he also has been the senior member of the Beach Erosion Board.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, D (Except Do) G, K, L, N, Lb.
10:30 A.M.

q 353.6
Un 38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY
NOV 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 29, 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT APPOINTS DR. W.T. READ
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR

Dr. William Thornton Read, former Dean of the School of Chemistry of Rutgers University, has been appointed a scientific research advisor to the Research and Development Division of the War Department General Staff, it was announced today. For the past three years Dr. Read has been in charge of the research section of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, in the War Manpower Commission.

Born at College Station, Texas, Dr. Read received both his Master and Bachelor of Arts degrees from Austin College. He received another Master of Arts degree from the University of Texas in 1915, and his Ph. D. from Yale in 1921. He has instructed at the University of Texas, Harvard and Yale. Dr. Read headed the Department of Chemistry at Texas Technological College from 1925 until, in 1930, he went to Rutgers as Dean of the School of Chemistry. He left Rutgers in 1943 to join the NRSSP. During World War I Dr. Read served as a 1st lieutenant with the Chemical Warfare Service.

Besides belonging to a number of chemical societies, Dr. Read is widely known as the author of the college textbook, "Industrial Chemistry". Dr. and Mrs. Read live in Washington, D. C., at 1223 M Street, N.W.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, Sc. 3:15 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

NOV 4 1946
UNIVERSITY OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 29, 1946

FUNERAL SERVICES WEDNESDAY FOR AIR FORCE OFFICER

Funeral services for Colonel George P. Tourtellot, who assumed command of Selfridge Field, Michigan, three weeks ago, will be held at 1:00 P.M., Wednesday from the Fort Myer Chapel.

Colonel Tourtellot died of a heart attack Saturday afternoon as he prepared to leave by plane to visit his wife, Mrs. Margaret Tourtellot, in Tampa, Florida. He served almost 30 years as a member of the Regular Army. During World War II, he attained the temporary rank of Brigadier General and commanded the 24th Composite Wing in Iceland. He also served in the Pacific.

The Legion of Merit and the Air Medal were awarded to Colonel Tourtellot. He was a Command Pilot.

Chaplain Walter N. Appelgren, of Kelly Field, Texas, will officiate. Colonel Tourtellot is survived by his wife and a son, Sergeant George P. Tourtellot, Jr., of Chanute Field, Illinois.

Honorary pallbearers will be General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces; Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces; and Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Major General St. Clair C. Streett, Brigadier General John E. Upston, Brigadier General William L. Ritchie, Colonel John M. Sterling and Colonel Omer O. Niergarth, all Army Air Force officers.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
5:15 P.M.

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 5 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 30, 1946

JOINT ARMY-NAVY RELEASE

ARMY-NAVY PROCUREMENT PLANS EXPLAINED BY CHAIRMAN DEUPREE

Mr. Richard R. Deupree, civilian chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, said today the authority over service procurement vested in him by President Truman was requested by the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Mr. Deupree, explaining further the directive revealed several days ago, issued the following statement:

"The services have been working toward coordinated procurement for some time. Much has been accomplished. The authority given the chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board by a recent directive approved by the President was requested by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in order to facilitate the continuing and rapidly expanding program which the Army and Navy themselves inaugurated.

"The ideal procurement is to have final responsibility placed on a single branch of the service to purchase a common item for the use of other services concerned. The agency charged with the responsibility of purchase would have representatives of other services sprinkled through the procurement agency. In this way the responsible agency, would have the benefit of experienced men familiar with the article in question as used in the other services.

"However, all products do not lend themselves to these objectives of acquisition. All products can never be purchased in this way, but the theory upon which we are working is to establish a procedure of purchase that is efficient and economical today and one that can be expanded 'as is' in case of emergency."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, G, K, L, N, Sc.
1:15 P.M.

q.355.6
Un38i
cop.1

NOV 4 194
UNIVERSITY OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE
October 30, 1946

THREE BROOKLYN SISTERS
RE-ENLIST IN THE WAC

The First Army today re-enlisted three Brooklyn sisters in the Wac. The sisters, Rose, Paula, and Vera Canero, said "we believe in the old adage 'in unity there is strength' and so we want to start off our second tour of duty, together." Their wish granted, they are now on the way to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, assigned to the Wac detachment.

Rose, 22, Paula, 24, and Vera, 25 originally entered the Wac as a sister team. Rose and Paula are telephone operators and each has a T/5 rating. Vera, a clerk, is a Private First Class. Being consistent throughout, they were separated from the service, together, after two years, one month and twenty six days of service.

The Caneros reenlisted in the Women's Army Corps under the present re-entry program. Former Wacs honorably discharged who possess skills usable by the War Department are eligible to re-enter in the same grade held at the time of discharge.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dm, N, WAC.
10:00 AM

fU n38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 6 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

October 30, 1946

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RAF POLAR EXPLORATION PLANE COMING HERE

The Royal Air Force Lancaster "Aries", which flew over the Northern Magnetic Pole last year, will arrive in the United States today to start a tour of AAF air bases and training schools, Army Air Forces Headquarters announced this morning.

Commanded by Group Captain D. Finlay, the specially equipped ship will land at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York, on the first leg of the flight from Ottawa. The "Aries" is equipped with the latest electronic and astro navigational equipment. After its flight over the Magnetic North Pole, the crew reported the location of the pole as shown on maps was in error.

This was verified by the report of the crew of the AAF B-29 "Pacusan Dreamboat" in its recent flight, placing the pole approximately 150 to 200 miles from the previously-computed location.

All the crew of the British bomber, seven officers and two enlisted men, are instructors in the RAF Empire Air Navigation School in England. During the current tour, they will demonstrate latest British navigational facilities, carry out tests on special equipment, and obtain data for the new pressure pattern method of navigation.

Bases scheduled for the tour include Mitchel Field, New York; Wright Field, Ohio; Eglin Field, Florida; Banana River Naval Air Station, Florida; Patuxent River Naval Air Station, Maryland; and Washington National Airport.

The "Aries" will leave Washington November 23 for England, via Bermuda.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, Da, Dd, Dg, Dm, E, Ea, N.
12:30 PM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

NOV 6 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 30, 1946

ARMY FINANCE FACILITIES USED TO SPEED UP WAR BRIDE TRAVEL

In order to insure as rapid processing as possible of overseas war brides awaiting transportation to this country, dollar credits up to $200 for each dependent may be sent to them through local Army disbursing officers by military and War Department civilian personnel and by former members of the armed services in the United States who possess a request from their dependents for funds for incidental traveling expenses, the War Department announced today.

War brides have been arriving at ports of embarkation without sufficient funds for incidental expenses in case of unforeseen delay, and without necessary dollar currency or credit.

Foreign currency and allied marks usually carried by dependents are not negotiable at the ports of embarkation either at banks or through Army disbursing officers.

It is estimated that each dependent should have a minimum of $25 in United States currency or credit for immigration head tax and incidental expenses at ports of embarkation and debarkation.

Although the Red Cross has agreed to provide individuals with emergency funds if required, lack of sufficient dollar currency by war brides may seriously delay their movement to the United States. Approximately 11,000 now remain to be processed in the European Theater including 8,000 from the United Kingdom.

War brides and those awaiting them in this country have taken little advantage of provisions for obtaining military payment orders which can be exchanged for proper necessary funds overseas.

Military and War Department civilian personnel and former members of the armed services, on proper identification and having the necessary request, may apply to local Army disbursing officers for a military payment order in any amount up to but not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200) for each dependent for transmission overseas.

MORE

The orders will be cashed by Army disbursing officers overseas in accordance with current regulations and needs of the dependents.

It is emphasized that lack of necessary dollar funds may seriously delay movement of war brides to the United States and that the needed currency can be easily and expeditiously transmitted overseas to awaiting dependents through the instrumentality of Army disbursing officers in this country.

Army disbursing officers are stationed at most large army post or installations.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
10:30 AM

q 353.6
Un38i
cop. 1

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 6 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE
October 31, 1946

GENERAL PAUL CLARIFIES
NEW SEPARATION ORDER

In response to queries from the press concerning a recent War Department directive to field commanders to screen carefully personnel under their command with a view to eliminating the unfit, Major General W. S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Procurement, today made the following statement:

"Our instructions to commanders to weed out of their commands personnel who have demonstrated an inaptitude for military service were most assuredly not intended to embarrass the large number of highly efficient officers and enlisted men who are being separated from the service.

"Within recent weeks the War Department has made several releases outlining the new separation criteria established for the purpose of keeping the size of the Army within stringent budgetary limitations. For example, on September 25 we announced in some detail the criteria for release of officers in the eight categories--categories based upon the length of time which officers have agreed to remain in the service.

"The announcement which apparently has caused embarrassment to certain individuals is the one made on October 17, which mentioned the instructions to commanders to eliminate the unfit. The announcement was one of a series on the subject of separations and specifically stated that the War Department was taking 'additional measures' to place the service on a volunteer basis and at the same time to raise its efficiency. It is apparent that this announcement has been misinterpreted in some quarters.

"I want to emphasize that officers in short-term categories who are leaving the service have efficiency records just as high as those of officers being retained. Such officers are being released by the Army with regret and with deep appreciation of their records of excellent service."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (Except Do) Ma, N.
1:45 P.M.

Un38i
cop.1

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION, AAF
Tel. RE 6700
Ext. 74450 and 74454

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 8 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

October 31, 1946

FUNERAL SERVICES FRIDAY FOR COLONEL M. R. WOOD

Funeral services for Colonel Myron R. Wood, chief of the Supply Division at Army Air Forces Headquarters, who died Tuesday of a heart attack, will be held at 11 A.M., Friday from the Fort Myer Chapel, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery. Chaplain E. I. Carriker, of Army Air Forces Headquarters, will officiate.

Colonel Wood enlisted as an aviation cadet in January, 1918, and was appointed a second lieutenant in March. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Air Service, in the Regular Army in 1920. During World War II, he was promoted to the temporary rank of Brigadier General and served as chief of Supply Division, Eighth Air Force Service Command. He later commanded the Ninth Air Force Service Command.

He was awarded the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre.

Colonel Wood is survived by his widow, Mrs. Isabel Wood, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, Washington; a daughter, Mrs. Norabell Cunningham, and his mother, Mrs. Amelia Wood.

Honorary pallbearers will be officers from the A-4 Section, Army Air Forces Headquarters.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B. D (except Do), E, Ea, Ma, N.
11:15 AM

Un38i
cop. 1

NOV 1946
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Public Relations Division
PRESS SECTION
Tel. RE 6700
Brs. 2528 and 4860

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE
October 31, 1946

(THIS ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN RELEASED BY USFET)

USFET MILITARY SCRIPT
WORTHLESS IN U. S.

The War Department has advised the Fiscal Director, U. S. Forces, European Theater, that personnel in the European Theater have been sending military payment certificates to individuals in the United States for payment of bills, contributions to charitable organizations, and similar purposes. Such a practice is to be discouraged as Army disbursing officers in the United States will not honor the occupation certificates. Such persons, who have received it in the United States are not authorized personnel.

The Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater announcement of the War Department communication, made in conjunction with the Frankfurt Fiscal Office, pointed out that authorized personnel who wish to transfer money to the United States must exchange the military payment certificates, commonly called "script", for dollar remittances, using any of the facilities now provided by the Army. The cable emphasized that any certificates sent to the United States in deliberate disobedience of these latest instructions will not be exchanged by the Army.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Aa, Af, B, D (except Do), Ma, N.
1:00 PM